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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Britain May Get Debt Favor

Poland Links With Russia

Trotzky Still Praises Soviet

Germany Weighs Schleicher

Traffic Cops Line Up the Sun

WASHINGTON is believed to be ready to grant Britain special consideration on the Dec. 15 debt payment. The $65,000,000 principal due may have to be paid, but the $30,000,000 interest can be postponed without Congressional action and, apparently, will be waived if request is made. In Rome Alberto Pirelli, speaking to stock company officials in Premier Mussolini's presence, asks America to cancel all war debts. But Mussolini is said to have seen how the American thought connects reduction with disarmament and to be pushing his arms delegates to activity at Geneva. Paris also connects the subjects through American Delegate Davis' visit to Premier Herriot. Debts and disarmament will yet get together—And, hand in hand, come tumbling down.

¶ President Moscicki ratifies the Soviet-Polish nonaggression and conciliation pacts, and Poland hopes to reopen a lucrative trade. In Tsarist days the Lodz textile factories supplied most of Russia's needs. Poland has been eager to reëstablish business relations, but has delayed because its ally Roumania was having difficulties with the Soviet. France, also allied with Roumania, is believed to have helped matters along by securing Moscow's pledge not to attempt to settle the quarrel with Roumania over Bessarabia by force—So, for the moment, there's new happiness in Europe's uncoriest corner.

¶ Denmark and the United States hear Leon Trotzky declare himself on Soviet Russia. The man who was Lenine's right hand in the revolution of 1917 and built the Red Army, says no word against Stalin, who banished him to Turkey. He travels, closely guarded from Istanbul to Copenhagen, delivers his address in a hall, and speaks to America by radio. He calls the revolution a success, pointing to the increased production of the Soviet workers. He does not see the workers as passive slaves under harsher masters than the tsars. Capitalism, he says, has outlived itself—The Soviet shows how to crush it.

¶ President von Hindenburg considers the pros and cons of making General von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, Chancellor of Germany. Von Schleicher's great strength is undisputed, but the President has not desired to bring the Reichswehr, which von Schleicher commands, more prominently into politics. The present drift is toward an economic program to be carried out by suffrance. The Reichstag would not meet until spring and no reforms of the Constitution would be attempted at present. German leaders see the necessity of serving the urgent need, which is not more elections—It is jobs and bread.

¶ The League Council adjourns after formally sending the Lytton Report to the League Assembly and stating that the commission members may be called in as needed. With the meeting of the Assembly on Dec. 5 many nations are expected to express themselves. Deliberations leading to the action to be taken regarding Manchuria may be carried on by a special committee, or by adding American and Russian delegates to the present committee of 19. The fact finding is over. Decisions are now to be made—And machinery provided to carry them into effect.

¶ American sound engineers learn at last how to record and reproduce the full music of symphony orchestras and great organs. After 10 years of work, the Bell Telephone Laboratories gives auditions of records which arouse astonishment in the listeners. Captured now are the delicate overtones which give music its full, actual character. It is soundless recording and reproducing that encompasses the "width" and "height" of tone. Nothing but the audience and the music appear to be present—No mechanical sound whatever remains to mar an engrossing marvel.

¶ Cambridge University hears Sir James Jeans give a graphic description of the sun. It is not the center of a system of stars, says Sir James, but rotates about a hub. The distance is so great that the bright stars of the hub cannot be seen with the naked eye. The diameter of this wheel is almost inconceivable, and the sun is halfway out on one of the spokes. The sun, traveling 200 miles a second, revolves about its hub once in about 200,000,000 years. The sun would fly off the wheel but for the pull of other stars—They are its traffic cops, so to speak.

¶ South Africa gets ready for another great gold camp. Geologists find the famous Witwatersrand reef outcropping in a new place with an ore deposit estimated at £278,000,000. The nations are hunting for virgin gold deposits as never before—Finding new mines adds not only to a country's wealth, but to the sum total of the world's.

Gold Reef Found In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg, S. Af.

A NEW gold field, stretching for a distance of 30 miles, from which South Africa is expected to derive great benefit has been found by geologists. The new reef, which is part of the main Witwatersrand Gold Reef, contains an ore reserve estimated at £278,000,000.

Options, in most cases for five years, have already been obtained over the whole line and a prospecting company representative of the great Rand companies is to be formed.

Reich Faces Rumblings Of Monarchism

Homage Offered to Princes and Royalist Opinions Cited by Observers

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—While Germany is still without a Cabinet, the question of the restoration of the monarchy is still rife, and observers point out strong evidences of support.

Princes receive homage reminiscent of a ruling house. Men of ministerial rank make no secret of their personal royalist sympathies. Heads of a powerful political party frankly urge returning the Hohenzollerns to the throne. Republican newspapers print—and the Government denies—reports that the Crown Prince expects to become regent of the Reich.

Many of these things might pass unnoticed under more normal political conditions. But two factors prompt attempts to read between the lines. The first is the recent existence of a government composed largely of members of the pre-war aristocracy, which held itself "above" party affiliations. The second is that the Government is vigorously pressing efforts to "reform" the structure of the Reich.

Called on Prince Ruprecht

There is much competent opinion that these reforms, while embracing many franchise and administrative details in vogue before the World War, do not include any effort to restore a throne.

Yet the public functions at which members of the house of Hohenzollern have appeared beside Cabinet Ministers have recently been sufficiently numerous to evoke comment. Nor was this quieted by the recent formal call which Herr Franz von Papen, the Reich's former Chancellor, paid to Prince Ruprecht—who receives in Bavaria today much of the popular recognition once accorded the ruling house of Wittelsbach.

Steel Helmets Commended

Varying interpretations are placed upon the former Chancellor's impromptu declaration from the floor of a motion picture theater where cabinet ministers and members of the former ruling house were included in an invited group which witnessed a motion picture of recent Steel Helmet activities.

"For 13 years the Steel Helmets have fought for the foundation of a new Germany," Herr von Papen declared. "They shall not have fought in vain."

This has been underlined by recent expressions of leaders of the Nationalist Party, with which the Steel Helmets are closely allied. These culminated in the declaration at a recent political meeting that "the rebuilding of Germany must find, as its great and ultimate goal, the restoration of Hohenzollern imperialism."

Taylor to Take General Charge Of Western Rails

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28—Selection of Mr. Harry Guy Taylor of Washington, D. C., for the important new post of Commissioner of Western Railroads was announced here today by the Committee of Rail Executives, who have been working on this matter since midsummer.

Mr. Taylor, since 1927 has served as manager of the car service division of the American Railway Association, has been associated with the rail industry in several other capacities since 1913, and in his new capacity will become ipse facto chairman of the western association of railway executives.

When the western rail executives first gave consideration to the idea of appointing a commissioner to secure coöperative action among the lines, rumors of possible choices included the names of Sir Henry Thornton, former Canadian rail head, and Mr. Carl R. Gray, of Omaha, Neb., president of the Union Pacific, and himself chairman of the committee on selection.

In announcing the selection of Mr. Taylor, the committee declared emphatically that the "unfortunate appellation of 'czar,'" which has been used frequently in connection with the post, was a misnomer, as "such a position as this title implies is a manifest impossibility in the railroad field." "No management," the statement said, "can legally or morally divest itself of ultimate freedom of action, nor is that contemplated."

Mr. Taylor's appointment becomes effective Dec. 15, and, although offices have not yet been chosen, his headquarters will be in Chicago.

Japan Resumes Obstruction As Report Goes to Assembly

League Council Votes to Pass Manchuria Document On to Main Body Despite Tokyo's Protest—America Likely to Be Asked to Join Inquiry

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 28—The League of Nations Council today finished its consideration of the Sino-Japanese dispute, which commenced 14 months ago, and, over the Japanese protest, passed the question on to the special session of the League Assembly.

The Council also dismissed the Lytton Commission, but ruled that it could be recalled by the Assembly to give further information concerning its report on Manchuria. This ruling also called forth a protest from Japan.

When the Assembly meets next Tuesday, general debates are anticipated, in which representatives of many countries will pronounce official views on the Sino-Japanese question, thus providing the broadest census of world opinion yet taken on this problem.

That the United States and Russia, as the principal interested powers outside the League, will be invited to make their positions known appears certain. It is possible that the Assembly, instead of referring the matter, after a general debate, to its Committee of Nineteen, may form a special committee on which the United States and Russia will be represented. This might be accomplished by simply adding American and Soviet representatives to the 19.

The United States Government, it is learned here, is not entirely opposed to some form of coöperation with the League, but is somewhat reserved as to the stage of the proceedings at which this should take place. The League members would like to have the United States partake in the deliberations on decisions considering the fundamental legal points involved, while the American Government is inclined to stand off and say: "You take your decisions on these points. You can be sure of our support. When the time comes to consider what is to be done as a result of your decisions, then will be time for collaboration in outlining a program of action."

It is understood that the Soviet Government takes a similar view. Russia is not unwilling to participate, but desires to be assured that

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WETS MAROONED BY ROUGH SEAS ON REPEAL TACK

Rocks Arise in Journey Charted for Attack on Dry Territory

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — One week before Congress meets, wets are finding their road more difficult than anticipated.

First of all, Speaker John N. Garner, it is learned, has drawn up a flat repeal resolution which will not command the maximum wet support when it is introduced. The Republican convention called for modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, not repeal; while the Democratic convention called for straight repeal. Accordingly, the straight repeal resolution will not muster the full congressional anti-prohibition vote, and it is generally believed here to face defeat before it starts. Furthermore, it is doubted whether wets can evolve and agree upon a compromise resolution in time for the short session, at any rate. Nearly every day brings some new wet proposal, and these are all different.

In the next place, fiscal estimates of potential beer revenue place the amount much lower than those of wet legislators. Real beer, before prohibition, never gave the Government a bigger revenue than $126,286,000 in 1918; whereas such a wet group as the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc., of New York only yesterday repeated the assertion that the proposed "low power" legalized beer might raise $300,000,000.

In the third place, the organized dry groups are beginning to muster their forces for a strong contest. This process is going on both inside and outside Congress. The Anti-Saloon League will start a three-day annual meeting next week, Dec. 9, five days after Congress meets, at which important dry leaders will lay plans for the future. This meeting was set ahead from the original date, Dec. 15. The Anti-Saloon League still holds firmly to its original position that any change in the dry law, whether Democratic repeal, or Republican modification, should be equally resisted.

Another difficulty is the desire of wine interests to have wine included with beer, although its legality is much more dubious. Warnings have been issued to the wine interests in this regard, but no agreement has been made.

Amid these difficulties, wets nevertheless are confident they will get action either now or in the special session, if one is called.

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THINGS PRESENT

Mr. Abbot thinks the time has come to end straw votes, and defends his position in "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

The editorial "A Star for Everyone" will more than repay your reading. And its neighbor, "Colloquy With a Politician," comes close to proving that there is a difference between paying for armaments and paying war debts.

"Bookmarks for Gifts" may have an idea for the youngsters. Children's page.

Yielding to continued requests, we are basing this week's Rime-O-Grams on Men of the Bible. We shall see how well our readers know some of the comparatively obscure characters.

AND THINGS TO COME

An article celebrating the centenary of Louisa M. Alcott is scheduled for tomorrow.

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its helpful Parent column. Look also for the Home and Garden page and the weekly Radio column.

SOVIET-POLISH TRADE HELPED BY TWO PACTS

Ratification Delayed by Question Involved in Bessarabian Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WARSAW, Nov. 28—Poland hopes to open up a lucrative trade with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as a sequel to the Soviet-Polish pacts of nonaggression and conciliation ratified by President Moscicki here yesterday.

In tsarist days factories at Lodz supplied a major part of the textile needs of Russia. But since the two countries were separated trade between them has languished partly, of course, because of Russia's reduced purchasing power, but also because of strained political relations.

The nonaggression pact was signed as long ago as July 25. Delay in ratifying has been due to difficulties which have arisen in the negotiations for a similar treaty between the U. S. S. R. and Roumania. Roumania is Poland's ally and the Government here wanted to be sure the alliance would not be endangered by the new engagement with the U. S. S. R.

It is now understood that France, which is also allied with Roumania, has obtained an undertaking from the Soviet Government that it will not try to settle its dispute with Roumania over Bessarabia by force.

In these circumstances, further delay appeared unnecessary, so Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Minister of War, invited President Moscicki to ratify both the nonaggression treaty and the conciliation pact signed Nov. 23.

Full Tones of Great Orchestras Finally Captured on Records

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The music of symphony orchestras and great organs at last appears to have been caught on records with absolute precision of tone and variation of color and intensity. With this revolutionary development has come apparatus that reproduces so perfectly that practically all sense of mechanical linkage between performer and listener is lost.

Since Edison first heard a highly distorted version of his voice saying, "Mary had a little lamb," from a tinfoil recording, the aim of sound reproduction has been to preserve the illusion of the presence of the artist or orchestra. The Bell Telephone Laboratories took up this work nearly 10 years ago and today announce the nearest approach that present-day knowledge has been able to make to true reproduction of sound in the fullest sense of the word with their noiseless "wide-range" recording—in itself a remarkable scientific achievement.

The cultural and educational possibilities of this new step are almost without limit, for through it the world is actually brought to one's feet. To fully appreciate this new art one must completely forget any preconceived ideas of records, phonographs, etc. To be sure the fundamental idea of the recording is the same, but so is the 1910 automobile fundamentally the same as today's models, yet who would want to start out on a trip today with such a vehicle compared to the fleet, silent, comfortable, reliable types of 1932?

Let us consider what "wide range" means. Above the main pitch of the highest piccolo note and even violin harmonics is a great mass of higher notes or vibrations, hardly distinguishable individually yet definitely giving the crispiness, roundness and naturalness of tones which we associate with well-played music. Middle "C" on the piano is the same as middle "C" played on a violin, yet one can easily distinguish which instrument is being played. It is the overtones, or the delicate pitches above the main note, which give these instruments their character.

It is apparent from this analysis that reproduced music, to seem real, must have its complete character presented. Record and radio have never done this until today. Examination of the tonal range of records and reproducing mechanisms has shown deficiencies requiring at least double the existing tonal range before true naturalness could be achieved. The Bell Laboratories have met this

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STAMPED SCRIP ACT BY CONGRESS URGED BY FISHER

Yale Economist Declares Plan 'Sound, Tried and Efficient'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28—The "lame-duck" session of Congress might prove it is misnamed by pulling the nation speedily from the present slump through the issuance of stamped scrip, according to a statement issued today by Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University. Characterising the plan as "sound, tried and efficient," he said nation-wide circulation of such a medium would prime the pump through consumer demand and so "let loose the waiting millions of bank credit," and get things started.

National adoption of stamped scrip might wrest the country from the recession in a few weeks if properly applied, he forecast. His proposal envisages merely the correction of the forces of deflation, the placing of the national financial car in the middle of the road, neither on the deflation nor inflation side. Just a little turn of the wheel is needed to correct the veering of the car, in his opinion.

If the United States should adopt the plan, it would print, he explained, one dollar bills on each of which would be 52 spaces dated for each successive Wednesday, the date of which is to be printed in the space. A postage stamp of, perhaps, two cents value must be pasted in each space on or before the Wednesday, the date of which is printed in that space. Without being stamped up to date, the bill is not to be accepted at par value but only with a deduction of whatever amount of stamps is missing. With the required number of stamps it is to be accepted at par value.

Disclaiming stamped scrip to be a cure-all, he said it should be followed up by measures to reach the goal aimed at by controlled credit expansion. The needs today are reflation and stabilization with reflation the first consideration, he continued. He declared the reflationary measures already adopted by the President, Congress and the Federal Reserve System to be weakened by the necessity of beginning at the producer's end.

"The stamped scrip plan would start at the other or consumer end," he said. "When the Federal Reserve System pumps credit into the banks it mostly stops there and is not passed on to the ultimate consumer. Many a bank is still bulging with credit but cannot lend much of it out because its customers, the merchants, are unwilling to borrow it until they know they can use it. Stamped scrip will give the consumer the power needed to start up operation from the consumer end."

The Hawardian scrip, the working of which he studied and found efficient as soon as confidence was engendered, is, he said, self-liquidating. There is no reserve behind it. It is redeemable after a full dollar's worth of stamps and 5 cents more are attached. These stamps are bought of the city with real money, which supplies the redemption fund required plus enough more to pay for the printing. Another virtue so essential in any financial reform lies in the added expense that would be incurred by hoarding it, for any holder of the scrip would try to pass it on before the next stamp date arrives. This is an essential feature of the Woergl scrip.

Industry in Germany Sounded Out On Ministry Led by von Schleicher

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 28—Economic issues assumed precedence in Germany's Cabinet crisis today as Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense and maker of cabinets, began to sound out the advisability of heading the new ministry himself.

The possibility of General von Schleicher, who is one of the dominant political figures, combining the Chancellorship and Reichswehr Ministry, has been in the background for some days. General von Schleicher previously has preferred to remain Minister of Defense. President von Hindenburg in the past has also been opposed to bringing the Reichswehr closer to open politics. But the gravity of the economic situation and the prospect of difficult problems this winter may force the uniting of these offices for the first time in order to meet a situation which seems unbridgeable by any ordinary political coalition.

General von Schleicher's representative talked yesterday and today with political, industrial and labor leaders. And it is suggested that General von Schleicher is seeking an agreement to adjourn the Reichstag probably until early spring. Thus while a von Schleicher Presidential Cabinet would get no actual cooperation it would avoid direct opposition in Parliament.

Inclusion of a Labor minister representing German unions and an economic minister representing German employers associations was discussed as a possible solution of giving a presidential cabinet a wider popular basis. General von Schleicher has long been advocating increasing popular support of a semi-dictatorial cabinet by gaining the coöperation of the more conservative section of the National Socialists.

Fascist opposition was outlined by Herr Adolf Hitler during a week-end speech at Weimar, in which he declared that within a few months the nation would be forced to call on the National Socialists for a third time, in order to solve its problems. Notwithstanding this attitude, Fascists are believed to desire to avoid any move to force elections. The Sunday city election in Bremen gave more evidence of declining Fascist strength. They lost 30 per cent, compared to the Nov. 6 Reichstag election.

Roosevelt Studies Program With Leaders of Democracy

Seeks to Prevent Danger of Factional Irritation in Unwieldy House—Farm Legislation to Receive Primary Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 28—President-Elect Roosevelt went to work today upon formulation of the Democratic Party's national legislative program with a scheduled series of conferences which will occupy his entire attention during the balance of his two weeks' furlough from his duties as Governor of New York.

The list of leading Democrats summoned here to confer with the new chief of the party represents a cross section of almost every faction and interest which combined to win for him in the recent election every state west of the Alleghanies and south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Fundamental objectives of the Governor will be to draw together the progressive and conservative elements of the party on every important legislative item and minimize the danger of factionalism which an unwieldy majority in the House presents.

Farm relief stands out on the schedule as the first major problem to be tackled. In the deliberation, the future of the Federal Farm Board will be at stake with Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina leading a strong faction which demands its abolition as the first step toward clearing the boards for an entirely new approach to a re-establishment of the farmers' economic stability.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, Senate leader, also indicated he might favor abolition of the Farm Board after talking with the President-Elect today. He said there was unquestionably a powerful demand for a new approach to the farm problem and that even if the Farm Board were retained it would have to be radically remodeled.

Choice must also be made among the optional domestic allotment plan toward which Governor Roosevelt leans, the export debenture plan favored by the National Grange and the equalization fee which has been backed by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

In addition to Senator Byrnes, leading agriculturists within the party who have been summoned for conferences on the subject include Mr. Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, son

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NATION HOLDS ALL LAND TITLES AT HOOVER DAM

Lake of 227 Square Miles to Cover Former Mines and Ranches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The United States Government now is in full possession of all lands to be submerged by construction of the Hoover dam, it is announced by Mr. Henry A. Morgan, register of the Phoenix Land Office.

At the time the great project was initiated, contests were filed by the Interior Department against the holders of about 250 land claims along the Colorado River channel. Only five claimants responded with demands for hearings. Decisions favoring the Government recently were given in the General Land Office in Washington.

Most of the claims were mineral in character, with declarations that many miles of gravel bars along the stream channel carried value in placer gold, even to the extent of several hundreds of millions of dollars. Prior litigation over possession of the reservoir area concerned the so-called Cameron filings of 1917 on 63 160-acre placer claims in Nevada and on 55 claims in Arizona. These were in the names of 23 individuals, resident in Pennsylvania and Arizona. There was included the Black and Boulder Canyon dam sites and 25 miles of locations upstream, with assertion of the presence of riches in gold, platinum and other metals.

The Government representatives, while considering the land of slight value for its minerals, based their case mainly on a prior withdrawal of the area from entry. Final rejection of the claims was in 1927, in the federal courts at Carson City and Prescott.

In Nevada there has been a friendly acquirement of about 14,000 acres of farming and grazing lands in the valleys of the Virgin and Muddy Rivers, the settlers permitted to remain till submergence is in sight, a matter of several years in the future. Some of the farms date back to 1864, when the southern Nevada point was a part of Arizona.

The waters of the reservoir will extend 115 miles up the Colorado and 35 miles up the Virgin, covering 227 square miles, their volume enough to cover the State of Connecticut to the depth of 10 feet. There may be impoundment of over 30,000,000-acre feet of water, or about the average flow for two years. The lake will be a majestic one, expected to be a favorite resort for lovers of the scenic and beautiful.

MOVE IS OPENED TO PUT WORKING CHILD IN SCHOOL

Plan Is to Make Room for 2,000,000 Adults Now Unemployed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—In order to make opportunities in industry for large numbers of adults now unemployed, the National Child Labor Committee has started a campaign to put back into schools more than 2,000,000 children who are gainfully employed.

In a statement issued yesterday, the committee declared that the existing unemployment situation is "a menace to our national well-being" and decried the tendency to decrease educational opportunities instead of "preparing young people to qualify for types of work that are more than routine when times are better." The statement was issued by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Mr. William Allen White, Kansas editor, and Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Calling upon leaders everywhere to join in urging the removal from industry of children below 16 years old, a higher age for leaving school and promotion of educational standards, the committee said that more than 3,000,000 children from 7 to 17 years of age are out of school, more than 2,000,000 of them being gainfully employed.

"If order is to replace chaos in our economic life, it is of the highest importance that our children of today should have the right preparation to take their part tomorrow in the life, labor and politics of their time," it continued. "More, rather than less, schooling is requisite, not only as an immediate relief for the overcrowded labor market, but as an aid in preparing young people to qualify for types of work that are more than routine when times are better.

"Instead, school terms are being drastically shortened and teaching forces curtailed, attendance work is being reduced or even cut off, vocational training and guidance programs are being suspended and buildings essential to house increasing school populations are remaining unbuilt."

Indians' Rights Said To Net $240,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—From oil lease sales and royalties the Osage Indians have received thus far $240,000,000, or around $110,000 a headright, according to Mr. George Beaulieu, head of the oil and gas department of the Osage Indian Agency. In a review of the oil situation, as regards the Osages, he cites statistics on past and present production and on the amount of oil development in the Osage.

The amount of land originally allotted, Mr. Beaulieu says, was 1,147,608 acres. Some of it was saved for town sites and railroads. All of the rest has been leased for gas drilling purposes, and 317,762 acres have been leased for oil. This leaves 829,846 acres yet to be leased for oil.

There now are 9480 oil wells and 431 gas wells in the Osage, with a total daily production of around 25,000 barrels a day. Mr. Beaulieu says indications are for the old naval reserve area to develop into one of the best fields of the Osage. Several large wells already have been completed, and eight of the tracts leased recently stipulate that drilling must start within the next year. He points out also that a number of other choice lots have been leased in the same area under the regular terms and that prices brought for the leases at the last sale indicate good interest in the

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BRITISH HOLD KEY TO DEBT SETTLEMENT

United States Ready to Scale Down Dec. 15 Payment by $30,000,000

DUE UPON REQUEST BY GREAT BRITAIN

Mills Authorized to Do This and Accept Sterling Instead of Gold

The inter-ally debt situation is much brighter. Washington awaiting the second British note is ready to ease the British position, on request, by scaling the Dec. 15 payment from $95,000,000 to $65,000,000 payable in sterling instead of gold deposited to the account of the United States and callable only in the event of the British ability to pay.

The French situation is expected to follow closely that of the British, as is that of other debtor nations, Great Britain being considered the key.

In London today, the British pound sank to a low of $3.17½, then rallied to $3.18¼. Other European currencies were steady.

The debt attitude of the Italian Government, a dispatch from Rome says, will be determined by the result of the Anglo-American negotiations. The head of a national business association there declared that full cancellation was due the European powers.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — A marked tendency to give favorable debt treatment to Great Britain was evident in Washington today, as the State Department awaited the new British note, expected within the next 24 hours.

And once the British position has been eased, it is felt that the other creditors, owing much smaller amounts, will feel their share of the general relief.

Even before the second, more pressing appeal from Britain for complete suspension of the Dec. 15 installment of the inter-ally debt comes to Washington, however, official circles are fully disposed to hold out more openly than ever two facilitating concessions to the British debtor. These concessions were behind the open invitation contained only in the note sent by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to the British Government. They are:

(1) If Great Britain will ask specifically for a postponement of its interest payments due on Dec. 15, the Secretary of the Treasury possesses executive authority to waive the 90-day notice specified by treaty and scale the British installment down from $95,000,000 to $65,000,000, the amount of principal due. So much can be done without consulting Congress. And no opposition, either in Congress or in administrative circles, has been evinced to this plan. On the contrary, it is favored as a means of preventing too great a strain on the British Treasury and thus endangering the position of sterling, with corresponding depression upon basic American export prices.

Pay in Sterling, Not Gold

(2) Similarly, if Great Britain will make the request, President Hoover will ask Congress to permit the British Treasury to make its payment in sterling instead of gold, into an American account either in London or Basel. The money will be transferred to the United States only as financial circumstances render it advisable. In effect the payment on an international basis will have been postponed.

If the British note will only give the opportunity to Washington, by making these requests, then officials here feel that the difficult corner of Dec. 15 will have been turned and the governments can go ahead eventually to a constructive, long-time solution.

If, however, the note is merely a more pressing, more closely argued, more insistent appeal for suspension, they doubt if compromise will have been so wisely expedited. Further appeals for suspension, however convincing, continue to run against the political wall of congressional opinion, perhaps rashly put on record already, but nevertheless fully on record.

Presents a Loophole

In recent polls of Congress, there has been hardly a voice recorded in favor of suspension of the Dec. 15 payments. Hundreds of congressmen have issued signed statements against suspension, per se. It will be more than difficult for them, however much they are disposed to give the British Government especially favorable treatment, to retreat from these positions.

But if a loophole is offered through a British request for postponement of the interest section of the installment, which will not require legislative action, and by a further request for payment into a blocked American account, which will need congressional approval, but which had strong possibilities of acceptance, then Congress, it is felt, will seize the opportunity.

Among the significant evidence of the desire to give Great Britain sympathetic treatment is a signed editorial by Mr. William Randolph Hearst, published today in his 25 newspapers, and cabled to Great Britain. This opponent of debt cancellation or revision recognizes fully the special position of the British taxpayer. And he openly tells Brit-

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CURTIUS URGES DISARMING FOR WORLD SECURITY

Former German Minister Says It Provides Only Peace Guarantee

General disarmament is the only possible guarantee of equal security for all nations in the opinion of Dr. Julius Curtius, former German Minister of Foreign Affairs, as expressed at the Ford Hall Forum last night in speaking on "Germany and Disarmament."

"The security sophistry," Dr. Curtius said, "has not only thwarted disarmament for 12 years, but it has set in motion a gigantic increase in arms. As President Hoover has said, the world is spending some $5,000,000,000 a year for arms—70 per cent more than before the war."

Dr. Curtius made it clear that he no longer held any office in Germany, and that he had no official mission in the United States. He spoke merely as a private citizen. However, he said he felt he could talk freely on disarmament to an American audience because he thought the United States and Germany saw eye to eye on the disarmament question.

"After the war," Dr. Curtius declared, "the stipulated surrender and destruction of war material in Germany was carried out under the direct supervision of Allied officials, some of whom stayed in Germany until 1930. Under part five of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany has a legal claim to ask the disarmament of other nations. That part provides for general disarmament. Mr. Arthur Henderson, in a recent speech said 'Under the Treaty of Versailles, the Allies have a duty to disarm.' Germany has done her part. Why have not the other nations?"

Dr. Curtius believes Germany's point of view is easily understood. "All the heavy weapons of aggression, such as heavy bombers, large mobile artillery, battleships of more than 10,000 tons, various forms of chemical warfare, and tanks are forbidden to Germany. She has none. Her neighbors are bristling with them. Even small neutral states like Switzerland and the Netherlands have some of these weapons. Germany's primary demand is the complete abolishment of all such weapons.

"If, however," he continued, "the disarmament conference should not decide on this abolishment but should come to the conclusion that these weapons were necessary for other states to defend themselves, then it must be clear that these weapons cannot be prohibited in Germany any longer. Reduction of arms must be uniform for all nations, not discriminatory against some.

"A disarmament agreement which would have a double standard, dividing the states into victors and vanquished is unthinkable. Americans will easily understand Germany's point of view because the doctrine of equal rights is the fundamental principle of American constitutional life. If equal rights for individuals, why not for nations? We must have disarmament by the same methods everywhere, and on a scale that will guarantee equal security to all nations."

"Nothing else but disarmament can preserve the world from a new disaster, such as 1914," asserted Dr. Curtius. "All progress, economic or otherwise, rests on disarmament and that disarmament must be real, not merely on paper. Let us ignore military experts who try to make every offensive weapon defensive. In 1919 it took only 48 hours to decide exactly what arms of aggression were. Why need we argue now?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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WESTMORELAND COAL OMITS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28—Westmoreland Coal Company took no action on the dividend due at this time. A year ago and two years ago it declared 50 cents.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Talk, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: "Groucho" and "Chico" Marx; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
8:45 Kraus's Connecticut Hillbillies.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 "Rum and Sirum"; vocal.
9:45 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:00 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:15 Strachan-Andrews Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Betty Brooks, popular songs.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:45 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Seconyland Sketch.
8:30 Spratt's dog chat.
8:45 Willis Morris and Del Castillo.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Frank Munn.
10:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
10:30 NBC, "Foreign Debt Problem," Senator "Pat" Harrison, Mississippi.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Three Smiles, vocal trio.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, female trio.
7:45 CBS, Musical Album of Popular Classics.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," Mystery.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 "A Trip to the Farm," Donald Bain.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnybones; trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloists.
9:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Talk, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:05 p. m.—Piano; talk.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded music.
1:30 p. m.—Recorded music.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Dedication Choir Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WEEI

7:00 a. m.—Westinghouse Musical Clock.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels; Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio music.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; soloists.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Animal Rescue League: Annual bazaar, with special exhibits and tables, Copley-Plaza Hotel, until 10, through Tuesday.

Y. D. Post No. 290, American Legion: Meeting, debate, "Shall the Foreign Debts Be Reduced?" Y. D. Club, 200 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Foreign Policy Association: Dinner meeting in honor of Dr. Julius Curtius, speaker on "The Aftermath of the War in Germany," Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Auburndale Club Players: Presentation of mystery comedy, "The Thirteenth Chair," Auburndale Clubhouse, 8:15.

Boston Public Library: Address, "Armenian Contributions to World Civilization," by Dr. H. Kovickian, with songs by Armenian National Chorus of Boston, auspices of Inter-racial Citizens' Committee, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Maedchen in Uniform," at 3:30 and 8:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Bakers Association: Meetings, exhibits, Hotel Statler, all day.

Animal Rescue League: Annual fair, with special exhibits and features, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, Longwood Cricket Club, Hammond Street, Brookline, 11.

Boston Public Library: Exhibition of Louisa M. Alcott Centennial books and pictures, through Dec. 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated lecture, "Modern Art in America," by Mr. Walter Pach, lecture hall, 3. Free guidance in pottery, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, musical program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Public meeting, reading of International Conference report, Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Massachusetts Civic League: Luncheon meeting, address, "Is Massachusetts Neglecting Her Children?" by Mr. Kenneth Messenger, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Meeting, address, "Saving the City Dollar and Maintaining City Services," by Mr. Murray Seasongood, former Mayor of Cincinnati; home of Mrs. Arthur A. Shurtleff, 66 Mount Vernon Street, 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, Fenway Court, 3:45.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Annual luncheon meeting, election of officers, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Afternoon reception for actors and actresses in current Boston attractions, 4 to 6.

Junior League: Exhibition of modern furniture in metal and glass, Zero Marlborough Street, through Dec. 12.

Theaters

Majestic—"Maedchen in Uniform," 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century; eighteenth century French ornamental designs; paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith and the Misses Frances and Rebecca Smith, Gallery E-9; etchings by Whistler.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—German painting, "Entering the Twentieth Century." Also paintings by Max Pechstein, Through Dec. 3.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room—Louisa M. Alcott Centennial Exhibition of books and pictures, through Dec. 4.

West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, 131 Cambridge Street—Original illustrations by 25 American artists for 1932 books for the young. Through Dec. 3.

Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street—Paintings and water colors by A. Petrovitan.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings of the World War, by Lester G. Hornby. Through Dec. 8.

Junior League Zero, Marlboro Street—Exhibition of "modern" furniture of glass and metal, etc., by the Tekton Associates. Through Dec. 12.

The Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Prints and photographs illustrating the first century and a quarter of the Athenaeum's history. Through Dec. 30.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue—An exhibition of photography. Also pieces of modern furniture. Through Dec. 1.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Sculptor by Martha Hood. Through Dec. 3.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and drawings by Ethel Thayer. Through Dec. 3.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Work of 13 selected graduates of Boston art schools. Through Dec. 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings in oil, by Anthony Thieme. Also etchings and drypoints of the sea, by C. J. A. Wilson. Through Dec. 3.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawing and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Forain and others.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Through Dec. 10.

Doll & Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Pastel of Flowers, by Laura Coombs Hills. Sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson, and water colors by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through Dec. 3.

Gardeniside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach, Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings. (No closing date given.)

Grace Horne Galery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at others hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the fifteenth, sixteenth seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Copley Art Store, 667 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Scherree Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Seascapes and landscapes in oils by Oscar Anderson, wood-carvings from Oberammergau, and sculpture by Raymond Porter. Through Dec. 5.

Myles Standish Galeries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Drawings in colors of dogs by Bernard W. Shattuck. Both through Dec. 10.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and pencil drawings by Arthur J. Lawson.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Musterberg. Through December.

Massachusetts School of Art, at Brookline and Longwood Avenues—Etchings and drawings by David Rose. Through Dec. 8.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday; gentle shifting winds mostly north to east; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

All New England States: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds becoming southerly Tuesday and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	34	30	Montreal	12	14
Bismarck	30	54	Nantucket	34	34
Boston	19	37	New Orleans	40	56
Buffalo	20	28	New York	30	38
Calgary	40	48	Norfolk, Va.	38	56
Charleston	34	40	North Platte	24	56
Chicago	24	32	Philadelphia	22	30
Cincinnati	30	34	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	72
Denver	42	66	Pittsburgh	20	28
Eastport, Me.	14	18	Portland, Me.	16	26
Hatteras	48	48	Raleigh	36	32
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Nov.27	74	78	St. Louis	28	38
			St. Paul	30	40
Helena, Mont.	40	54	Salt Lake City	48	58
Huron, S. D.	34	48	San Francisco	58	64
Jacksonville	38	46	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	56
Kansas City	34	44	Seattle	52	66
Key West	64	72	Tampa	48	58
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	20	32
Memphis	30	44	Wichita, Kan.	34	50
Miami, Fla.	60	72	Williston, N.D.	34	46

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 28.
B—Maximum Nov. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:28 p. m. Tuesday 11:42 a. m.
Height of tide 9.8 feet, 11.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

PAGEANTRY DIRECTOR NAMED

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 (AP)—Malden, Mass., as director of Announcement of the appointment of Mrs. G. Floyd Zimmerman, of pageantry at Temple University, was made yesterday by Miss Gertrude D. Peabody, dean of women.

Byrd Pleads for Cut In Government Cost

Mobilization of the legions of taxpayers with a "war-time front" against excessive costs of government was Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's response to critics charging him with leading a minority group against war veterans demanding payment of the bonus. His statement was issued on his return to Boston from Vermont where he completed a tour of 20 states in the interests of the National Economy League.

In his plea for a united front, Admiral Byrd set the total cost of federal and local governments at more than $14,000,000,000 a year "whereas all the earnings of the people working at 10,000 different tasks is only a little over three times this cost." Employment will not be stabilized again, he asserted, until the excessive costs of government are curtailed.

He made it clear that the inopportune demand of the veterans was only one of many evils which the National Economy League is combating. "The pity of it is," he said, "that the masses and the poor people who do not pay taxes directly, do not understand that they bear the costs of government."

Year's Motorcar Fatalities Lessen

Massachusetts is on the way to a reduction in motorcar fatalities for the second successive year. According to the weekly report of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, issued today, the 1932 toll to date is 743 or 36 less than the corresponding period of ope year ago. The fiscal year closes Wednesday.

But for the poor record of the past few weeks the drop would have been considerably greater, the registrar pointed out, November proving an unusually bad month for motorists. In reference to last week's fatality record of 23, Mr. Ryan particularly warned pedestrians to get off street cars carefully.

The menace of the drunken driver is evident in the suspension of more than 4450 licenses so far this year for drinking. While this is a decrease from the 5050 or so of last year, the reduction is attributed to the 20 per cent fewer cars on the road. It is interesting to note that in 1910 only 22 licenses were suspended for driving after drinking. Last year's total figure reached 5535.

Wooden Wheel Bicycle Discovered in Old Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, N. H., Nov. 28—The Newport Historical Society recently has come into possession of an old homemade bicycle believed to have been made shortly after the close of the Civil War. The relic was found during demolition of an old shop on Central Street, formerly occupied by Mr. John Cooper, and was presented to the society by Miss. Lucy Dolloff, caretaker of the estate.

Its two wooden wheels, of equal size and nearly three feet in diameter, are connected by a handmade iron frame similar in design to modern bicycles. The handlebars are made of iron and the pedals of brass, connected directly with the front wheel. Inquiry by Mr. Samuel H. Edes, historian of the local society, indicates that it was made some time just prior to 1870 by Capt. W. R. Cooper and Mr. Day Maxfield.

WILLIMANTIC SILK MILLS OPEN

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Nov. 28 (AP)—Mills of the Willimantic Silk Corporation and its associates, the Kobe Silk Mills and the Corn Spinning Company, resumed operations today on a 24-hour schedule. The mills employ about 800 men. The management said enough orders had been received to assure operation throughout the winter.

Mt. Holyoke Club Advocates Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 28—Mount Holyoke students are determined to find out if the movies are subjecting theater-goers to a barrage of pro-war propaganda by checking up on the local theaters.

Members of a newly organized Peace Club comprise a corps of observers who will try to weigh in the balance the movie sentiment for pro-war or anti-militarism. Films tending to promote international harmony will be emphasized in the reports. As part of its peace program the club is also sponsoring the showing of a movie at the college, Dec. 13, entitled "Must War Be?"

The Peace Club, which has taken the place of the Green International on the Mount Holyoke campus, consists of some 35 key members of the older organization who have decided to abandon the green shirt, banner and song, external insignia, felt to have attracted students to their ranks not vitally interested in the work for peace. Miss Mona Cutler of Yonkers, N. Y., editor-in-chief of the Mount Holyoke News, has been elected president, and Miss Jane Gottfried of Nutley, N. J., treasurer of the debating society and member of the debate council, is serving as secretary-treasurer of the new organization.

PEACE PRIZE DROPPED FOR 1932

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Storting (national assembly) Nobel committee decided Saturday that an award of the Nobel peace prize would not be made this year.

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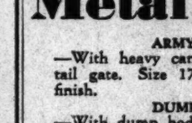

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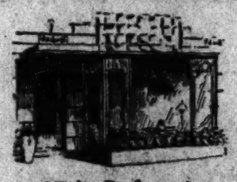

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LABOR RALLIED BY DOAK TO END RACKETEERING

Secretary in Strong Plea Says It Is Time to Call Spade a Spade

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28 (AP)—Rallying the American Federation of Labor against the "evil of racketeering," Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor told the federation's convention delegates today "the time has come to call a spade a spade."

Digressing from his prepared text, Mr. Doak implied broadly that threats had been made against him by labor racketeers.

"It is unpleasant to be called out at night by telephone by some one saying they are going to kill you—but I am still here, and the attacks on racketeering will continue," he said.

"Racketeering grows from what it feeds on," he said before the convention, "and it has spread from the minor fields of graft by violence into the greater fields occupied by virtually all our large legitimate industries.

"Their challenge is not only to labor and to commerce, but to the American Government itself."

The Secretary urged the convention to take a stand for a five-day work week and six-hour day.

The department he heads, he told the convention, has been active against those preying on unsuspecting aliens.

"In the service of which I am chief today there has been racketeering of the basest kind," he declared. "Aliens in this country, either legally or illegally, are a prey of those who would exploit them in any way that is possible, in order to filch money from them. They are threatened, and assaulted in case they do not respond to threats."

The convention pledged its stand against school economies as "the ruin of the next generation" and went on with plans to fight for the shorter work week and against labor racketeers. It also reaffirmed its stand that social agencies not be crippled and their effectiveness impaired by "short-sighted economy methods" in promoting child-welfare.

A "twofold unemployment relief program" was outlined and recommended by Mr. William Green, president of the federation.

Mr. Green said one phase of the program concerns immediate relief; the other permanent provision for the unemployed.

As a "short-term" policy, Mr. Green explained, the federation's executive council has recommended appropriations for unemployment relief by federal and state agencies; increased development of public works programs and the five-day work week and six-hour day.

In accordance with the council's "long-term" planning, he continued, unemployment insurance administered "through state agencies backed by federal enactments," and setting up of a national economic council likely will be advocated.

EDWIN A. VAN VALKENBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 — Mr. Edwin A. Van Valkenburg, who passed on here Saturday, was referred to by former President Roosevelt in 1916 as "the most useful American citizen."

Always a militant opponent of political "bossism," Mr. Van Valkenburg carried on his most effective fights as president and editor of the Philadelphia North American, a position he held for 25 years. He was successful in contests with various political machines, particularly those of Matthew A. Quay and Boise Penrose, and exposed numerous scandals and frauds. He was an ardent supporter and close friend of President Roosevelt and of President Hoover. As one of the liberal "drys" who encouraged President Hoover to take a stand for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment, he assisted in drafting the Republican prohibition plank at Chicago last June. He never held public office.

Switching Peace Onto Main Line Of World Court Urged

A plan for a widespread organization of voters in the interests of world peace was outlined today by Mr. Frederick J. Libby of Washington, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, before members of the Boston division of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mr. Libby's idea is to organize and train the voters to manipulate the switches to railroad the world peace movement out onto the main line to the World Court. This is his answer to the question which was the topic of his address here today—"How can we get more peace measures through Congress?"

Until peace workers are organized by congressional districts and with committees for prevention of war in every precinct, we are not going to see action in either House or Senate that will express the prevailing peace sentiment, Mr. Libby declared.

Peace measures got crowded out of the congressional calendar in both houses of Congress because of the political weakness of the peace movement, the speaker held. Despite the fact that the great majority of our people are undoubtedly peace minded, Mr. Libby continued, few as yet "vote peace," consequently both senators and representatives regard it as safe to ignore or postpone peace measures, while they give prompt attention to issues, such as prohibition, because its supporters and opponents are very much in earnest and vote as they feel.

Japan Resumes Obstruction Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

something definite will be accomplished.

The Assembly and the Committee of Nineteen will meet Dec. 1 to prepare for the Assembly session commencing Dec. 6.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate, who on Friday asked postponement of the question whether the dispute should be referred to the Assembly, this morning acquainted the Council with the instructions he had received from Tokyo on this point. He said that his Government will maintain the reservations it had made with regard to sending the question before the Assembly and announced that, for this reason, he would refrain from voting. The proposal to transmit the Lytton report and the Council's minutes to the Assembly was then adopted.

The period of fact finding is now over. It is for the Assembly to take the necessary decisions and indicate how they can be carried out.

Sea Sponges 200,000,000 Years Old Blasted From Rocks in New York Park

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP)—The 200,000,000-year-old fossil sponges, an analysis of which is announced today at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, are stone, a black fossil quite unlike anything previously recorded in the geological literature at Rensselaer.

They appear to have grown as ordinary sponges in the age of fishes, the Devonian geological period, in central New York State, when that area was part of the bottom of a warm sea.

They were found recently during blasting in limestone in Thatcher State Park, often called the Indian Ladder Region, among the Heidelberg Mountains. As dark spots in the gray limestone, they attracted attention.

No one then recognized them as sponges. They were all rounded into misshapen, egglike forms. They ranged from two inches in diameter up to eight. About 100 pounds of them were taken to Rensselaer for analysis by Prof. F. W. Schwartz and Prof. R. L. Mathiason of the faculty of the department of chemistry.

Not a trace of sponge structure was left in these rocks. But chemistry, using solvents and heat, pulled apart the unusual arrangement of atoms forming the stones and reconstructed their history as probable sponges.

When opened, they proved to have dark gray centers surrounded by a black shell of almost crystalline rock. It was concluded that long ages ago, when real sponges, they became imbedded and were covered by a soft calcareous deposit.

The deposit hardened somewhat, compressing them and forcing their pores full of calcium carbonate. The black color on the outside was formed by carbon. After they had been changed into rock, there was an upheaval of the earth which brought them high up on the mountainside.

FORD RESTING WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 28—Mr. Henry Ford is making satisfactory progress, according to bulletins issued at the Henry Ford Hospital here, where the motorcar manufacturer is resting after a major operation performed Saturday. Mr. Ford says he never before had an illness for a day in his 69 years. Friends from all parts of the world have sent messages of good cheer.

Proposing an Eyeful of Chicago Fair

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DRAWING OF "SKYWAY" AND TOWERS FOR A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

FULL ORCHESTRA TONE CAPTURED ON NEW RECORD

(Continued from Page 1)

need. They have not only perfected recording which doubles the existing range, but apparatus which will reproduce this wide range.

Such full definition would ordinarily increase the surface noise, or "needle scratch" to an unbearable degree. But this problem has been solved by the development of "noiseless recording," and the use of a new record substance. The result is that the full range can be achieved without any marked accompanying noise.

But the range of music is a two-dimensional affair. Not only is the width of the tonal range to be considered, but its height, or—might we say—sound intensity. One of the less-known reasons why recorded music has sounded thin and limited in the past has been the fact that the range of loudness from the weakest sound to the strongest was relatively small. No marked loud passages could be taken unless they were greatly reduced. The result was a range that engineers call a 15 decibel variation. This new recording increases this 15 up to 55 decibels, or nearly four times as much loudness range.

Goal of Naturalness Achieved

The combination of noiseless recording, wide tonal range and wide volume range has achieved the long-sought goal of almost complete naturalness. The writer recently listened to an organ play Handel's "Largo." As the end came with its mighty fortissimo, the sound increased until it was hardly bearable—yet with absolutely no distortion. A mighty pipe organ had actually moved into the 25 by 40 room, a room incidentally that wouldn't even accommodate the pipes of the original organ. There was no question of its being merely a nice miniature reproduction. To all intents and purposes, the organ was there.

Mr. Stokowski with his orchestra was next heard. That brilliant string section was perfect. The delicate, high, lacy notes that ordinarily are completely lost in the best recordings were there in full detail. It was not reproduction surely. The orchestra had moved into the place where the great organ had been.

The "how" of all this would be rather technical and require too much space, so we will leave it for a future time. But the significance must be considered.

Consider the small churches. Many cannot afford a good organ. But with the apparatus we saw today such churches could have the finest music as played on the greatest organ at a fraction of the cost of a small pipe organ. Hymns could be recorded for the full number of verses, since these records can play 15 minutes. Anyone could be assigned to handle the playing. A recorded prelude could be used. Records could be made with perfect organ accompaniment for the soloist. If desired, a recording could include the soloist as well. Offertory numbers could be made available and finally the closing hymn and postlude. It must be remembered that this would be no ordinary phonograph playing. Instead, the full tones of a great pipe organ with low notes that could literally shake the edifice if desired would be available with this remarkable new apparatus.

Accompaniment for Students

Again, let us consider the music student. To all students of music the accompaniment problem is a great one. Even a pianist, when advanced, should have the opportunity of playing with a full orchestra in the great concertos.

With wide-range recording and reproduction the vocal student could get records of all the standard songs and arias, perfectly played and in any key that was desired. Violin students and, in fact, students of all solo instruments would find a rich background which ordinarily could be obtained only by the greatest artists. Working under such ideal conditions, accompanied by good playing and pure-toned instrumentation, the student's musical atmosphere would be enriched far beyond that afforded by the ordinary accompanient available.

With the knowledge gained in making wide-range records has come the ability to put mere voice itself on a record under a slightly narrower range, resulting in doubling the playing time of such a voice record. Thus 40-minute records have been developed in the laboratories. With such a record, cut on both sides, one hour and 20 minutes of speech could be given with but one turning of a record. An average novel could easily be cut to fit into that time. Interpreted by the finest reader, such a method of presenting literature would greatly aid in developing the art of the spoken word to the place it deserves. The value of giving literature, sermons and other helpful things to the blind in this way is obvious.

These are but a few of the advantages the new art of wide-range recording holds in store for people the world over. The next article will discuss other aspects of this achievement of research.

RUFUS STEELE SAYS:—

"Now after almost a quarter of a century the noted article is viewed as having lost neither in interest nor in meaning. To the historical student it is still a guidepost in his search for the truth; while to the Christian Scientist it is in the nature of a heritage perhaps beyond price."

"What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane." $1.00—$2.00

ON SALE AT READING ROOMS

ROOSEVELT BUSY IN FORMULATING PARTY PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mr. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinets of both Presidents Coolidge and Harding; Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. of New York, Prof. M. L. Wilson of the Montana State Agricultural College and members of the House Committee on Agriculture.

The optional domestic allotment plan understood to be favored by Governor Roosevelt provides for an internal levy equal to the amount of the tariff. In the case of wheat it would be a tax of 42 cents a bushel collected at the mill, the proceeds of which would be divided proportionately among the farmers who choose to accept the decreased production features of the plan.

Formulation of naval policy also got under way today in a conference with Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. It brought up the subject which is the favorite hobby of the next President, who is known to favor a treaty-strength navy and who is generally expected to insist on efficient maintenance of the floating forces of the United States.

If the demands of economy require curtailment of the naval establishment it is the small shipyards along the Atlantic coast built in the days of wooden ships, but unsuited to the needs of a modern fleet, which, it is expected will feel the ax.

Party problems will be uppermost later in the week with the arrival of Mr. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Frank A. Walker, treasurer.

The first of the great army of political office seekers yesterday reached Mr. Roosevelt in the person of Mr. John A. Deal, a veteran Democrat of Dothan, Ala., who hiked 150 miles to ask for the job of collector of internal revenue for his State. He waited five days, but finally managed to break through the cordon of secret service men and secretaries despite road-dusty clothes and lack of either necktie or shave.

Congressional offices have been swamped with applications for jobs for months but this is the first time one of the job-hungry Democrats has reached the President-Elect himself.

Governor Roosevelt put aside weighty deliberations on farm relief to give five minutes of his valuable time to the veteran partisan who has voted a straight Democratic ticket for almost half a century.

Although Governor Roosevelt is leaving the question of legalized beer in the hands of Congress for the time being on the ground that the actions of the present Legislature are not his concern there was evident today a growing hope among his advisers that the problem might be disposed of at the coming short session.

Prominent party leaders including the Governor are almost unanimous in hoping that an extra session beginning March 4 will not be necessary. It is also admitted that it cannot be avoided unless beer legislation is passed at the short session. As a result they are watching with interest the trend in Washington and it is considered possible that encouragement may be given to the move from here.

Belgian Election Ends Undecisively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28—Socialists and Roman Catholics both gained ground in the general election in Belgium yesterday at the expense of two smaller parties—the Liberals and Flemish extremists. The Socialists made some progress in industrial centers.

While full returns are not yet available it is already evident that neither the Socialists nor the Roman Catholics will have an absolute majority in the new House. In the last Chamber the Roman Catholics had 76 seats, the Socialists 70, Liberals 28, Flemish Extremists 12 and Communists 1.

The issue of the race for first place between the Socialists and Roman Catholics is still in doubt. But whichever wins it will be difficult to form a ministry. The previous Government was a coalition between the Roman Catholics and Liberals. If the Roman Catholics lose their position as the strongest party, the normal procedure would be to invite the Socialists to form a new government. There are indications, however, that the Socialists would prefer to remain in apposition for the present in view of the difficult economic position which makes the Cabinet's task an invidious one.

Pursuit of Neutron Halted By 'Corner' in Rare Element

British and French Physicists Control All Supplies of Polonium, a Product of Radium—Dr. Millikan to Make Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 28—How a "corner" in one of the earth's rarest elements has virtually halted the pursuit of the neutron in American research laboratories was humorously described here Nov. 22 by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics.

The substance is polonium, an alpha ray decomposition product of radium, and a very unstable mineral. Almost the entire known supply of this rare earth has been quietly gathered by the Institut de Radium in Paris and by the Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge University, England, Dr. Millikan revealed.

Since polonium is needed to investigate the properties of the neutron, the remainder of the world is left pretty much in the dark for the present as far as that field of research is concerned, the noted physicist said.

Polonium has proved to be of much importance in experimental work because it is a source of alpha rays entirely free from beta and gamma rays. Physicists at present are endeavoring to learn of neutrons through noting the effect upon them of alpha rays. Since some properties of gamma rays are similar to those of neutrons, they interfere with observations when present with other radiations, and thus a high value is placed upon the pure source provided by polonium.

This element, also known as radium-F, exists only in very small quantities and then never for long. Every 136 days it loses half of its radioactive power, which is, incidentally, 3000 times as great as radium, and finally degenerates into lead. The principle source, Dr. Millikan explained, has been old radium preparations in American hospitals, from which it can be separated by chemical and electrolytic methods.

Since Dr. Millikan cannot secure polonium to produce alpha rays for his experiments, he is going to try to make his own rays. The giant X-ray tube in the Kellogg Laboratory here will be called into action. Helium will be ionized and an attempt will be made to accelerate the crop of alpha rays produced until they reach an energy of 1,000,000 volts. Although these would be weaker than the 5,000,000 rays emitted by polonium, there should be so many more of them that the experiments can proceed, Dr. Millikan believes.

Dr. Carl D. Anderson, who measured the speed of the cosmic ray, said that the high energy particles he has discovered must be the product of cosmic rays instead of neutrons. "No theoretical evidence exists to show that neutrons can produce the 55,000,000 to 90,000,000-volt charges that we have observed," he said.

Skyway to Provide Visitors Air Views Of Chicago Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—To provide visitors with skyrocket views of the Chicago World's Fair, construction of a $1,000,000 "skyway" has been begun on the grounds of a Century of Progress.

Persons who want to see the exposition from the air will be able to get into rocket cars suspended between two towers and will be speeded along a ride of approximately 2000 feet. The cars, of glass and aluminum, are to be suspended from cable track.

Other points of observation will be afforded in the steel towers for which the concrete bases have been poured. Each of these is as tall as a 40-story skyscraper. Four fast elevators are to carry passengers to the top of the towers, where they may view the fair from observation platforms.

The elevator shafts will be of glass, gayly ornamented. At night flood lights attached to the bottom of the elevators will transform the shafts into ascending and descending pillars of colored light, the exposition promises.

The system is designed to handle 5000 passengers hourly. Its construction, the World's Fair estimates, will require 2,000,000 pounds of steel for the towers. It is being put up under the supervision of Mr. Joshua D'Esposito, the engineer who designed the Union Station of Chicago.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Harry Carlson, Dayton, Ohio.
William I. Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen F. Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Panshawe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Garabed Hovnanian, Nice, France.

SUNDAY

Harriet L. Pains, Eastport, Maine.
Mrs. Ella Ray, Eastport, Maine.
Doris M. Paine, Eastport, Maine.
Mabelle A. Holen, Newark, N. J.
Ruth Holen, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Martha M. Hess, Quincy, Mass.
Ernest Eastwood, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Emily Hirst, Plymouth, Mass.
James Hirst, Plymouth, Mass.
Miss June Hess, Quincy, Mass.
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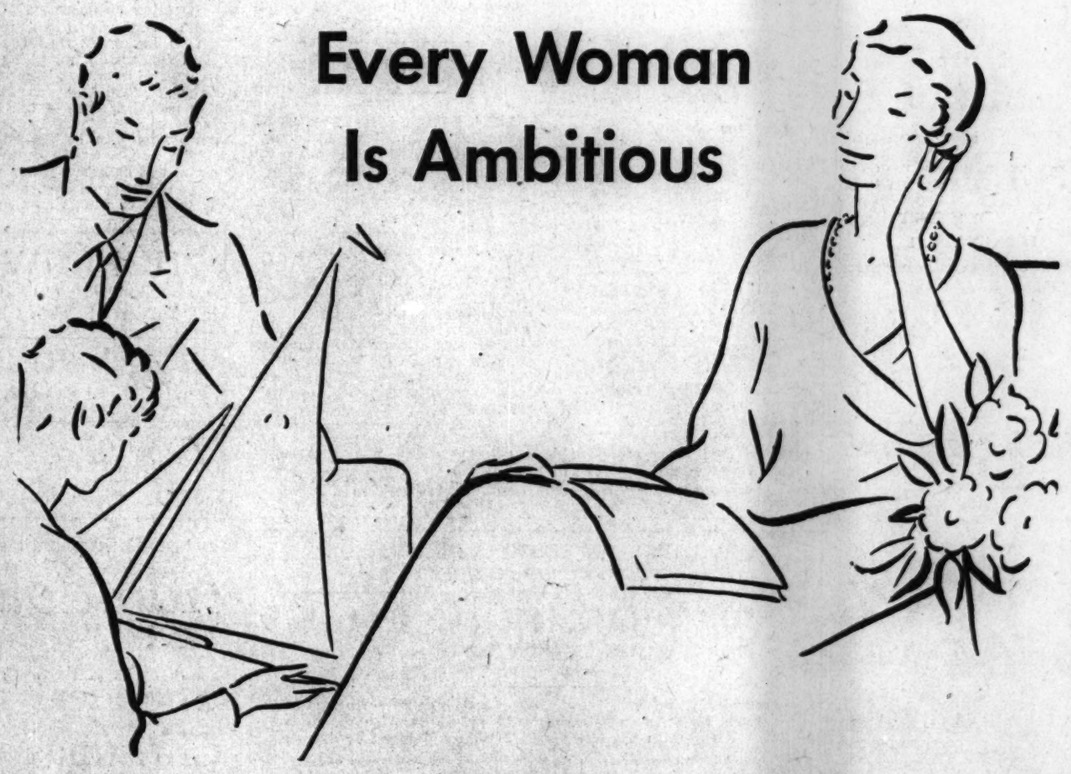

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SOVIET HOPES REST ON FARM, TROTZKY SAYS

Experience Is Eliminating Early Mistakes, He Affirms in Broadcast

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Mr. Leon Trotzky, exiled leader of the Red Russian Armies, declares that the Russian masses are building a better future with their own hands.

Speaking to the American people from Copenhagen, where he is lecturing, Mr. Trotzky said yesterday that the "Russian masses of today endure great privations, but not passively. With their own hands they are creating a better future.

"They want to create it at any cost. But let any enemy attempt to impose its will from the outside on the impatient masses and you will see whether they are passive or not."

Because he was making his first attempt to address an audience in English, some of Mr. Trotzky's speech was difficult to understand.

Pointing out "mistakes" in Russia, he said these "can and will be corrected."

"The deepest, the most objective and most indisputable criterion of social progress is the growth of the productivity of social labor. The justification of the Russian revolution from this point of view is already gained from experience.

"I have no intention of denying or concealing the seeming desire of Soviet economy. The results of industrial production are influenced by the great development of agriculture; that has not yet reached its zenith. Its difficulties have come about bureaucratically rather than technically and economically.

"These mistakes can and will be corrected. The first attempt was not perfect. This is a great question which goes far beyond the limits of my talk."

Norway Closed to Trotzky

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 28 (AP)—The authorities today declined to grant Mr. Leon Trotzky, former Soviet leader, permission to enter Norway.

Boston Art Notes

Young Painters of Boston

At the Boston Art Club there has been assembled a collection of paintings, etchings and miniatures made by the rising generation of artists in Boston. The idea is a good one, to show off in this group-manner the fruit of the labors of youthful performers who have not in some cases shed the protective mantle of school guidance. The spacious gallery of the Art Club gives every advantage to the artist; he may view his work at various angles and distances, and what is more, compare its qualities with those of neighbors.

The display is uneven. At this early stage we may begin to discern conviction or lack of it, clarity of vision, a sense of the particulaar responsibility the artist takes upon his shoulders when he undertakes to say something in terms of paint. Years bring increased depth perhaps, and a greater economy of effort. But pretty early in his career does the artist feel he must have something to say important enough to compel the attention of the onlooker. Strolling through the gallery, we find drawn more to some things than to others.

Mr. Lawrence Beall Smith is one, for example, who deserves attention. He is an artist who paints portraits with the thought that they may have a twofold function: to depict persons, and to present a pleasing design. To combine, or rather blend, these characteristics, so that they are one, is not easy, and in two or three instances Mr. Smith does very-very well—in "Eleanor" for example. The pattern does not detract from the model, nor does the model hold first place. In a most agreeable manipulation of line, colors and composition, Mr. Smith does a job that is first rate. In other portraits, he achieves interesting results but not always with that fine balance maintained in this one.

Miss Ethel Machanic touches off crisply some French scenes. Mr. Philip Trueman Hicks shows himself a portraitist of the more literal, more objective manner. Mr. Paul V. Quinn is a poetic portrayer of the outdoors.

There are other exhibitors worthy of attention and analysis. Those who really belong under the heading of amateur cannot help perceiving their weaknesses here, for there is enough material to serve as standard.

D. A.

Laurent to Direct Flute Players' Club

In order that chamber music in Boston may have "a local habitation and a name," friends of the Boston Flute Players' Club are hoping that at the beginning of this season each member not only will renew his or her own subscription, but persuade into the club at least one new subscribing member, so that the club concerts may continue to the widening of the musical life of the city.

In the past the club, which has had no income except members' subscriptions and receipts from ticket sales, has been able and proud to subsist, by careful economy. No one could gainsay the importance of having one organization in Boston for such performances of ancient and modern, classic and contemporary, European, American and Bostonian works of wide range.

With an optimism which never has been betrayed in the past by circumstances, the club has reëngaged Mr. Georges Laurent as musical director. Five concerts have been arranged, to be given in the galleries of the Boston Art Club on Sundays from Dec. 18. The programs will be announced later. It is thought that simply a little public remembrance is required, of the gap filled in the music of the community by the club, to make it a matter of importance that the concerts shall not disappear from the musical record of the city.

The club maintains offices at 6 Newbury Street, and there is a Miss Mary Ingraham there who will joyfully receive all communications having to do with the maintenance of the club for another season.

BOSTON & MAINE TO CUT BUS FARES

Highway motorcoach fares between Boston, Bangor and intermediate points will be reduced radically as the result of a new rate schedule to be put into effect by the Boston & Maine Transportation Company tomorrow. Reductions are to meet other highway competition, according to Mr. H. C. Ahern, manager.

Under the new terms, the fare between Portland and Boston drops from $1.75 to $1.25, which automatically lowers the fare to Portsmouth to $1 and to Bangor to $5. For comparison, railroad rates to Portsmouth are $2.06, to Portland $3.92 and to Bangor $8.80. The manager said there would be no change in transportation standards.

'RED' LEADER SENTENCED

DETROIT, Nov. 28 (AP)—John Pace, one of the leaders of the Communist wing of the "bonus expeditionary force" that marched to Washington last summer, was sentenced in Circuit Court Saturday to 60 days in the county jail on a charge of assault and battery. Herman Rahn, welfare director for Lincoln Park, a suburb, charged Pace attacked him when he was denied welfare relief after refusing to work out the allowance.

Rescue League Holds Animal Fair, And Big and Little Dogs Are There

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dover Granger Receiving a Contribution at the Animal Fair From Miss Norma Nielson, a Table Attendant.

There were no elephants at the 30th annual Animal Rescue League's Animal Fair held today in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston. But there were big dogs and little dogs that more than made up for any of those animals which memories of the ditty on the "animal fair, the birds and the beasts were there" might anticipate.

Dover Granger, with a pedigree as high as any St. Bernard in New England, virtually held the fair "in his paws." Tipping the scales at 150 pounds, Dover Granger shared popularity honors with petite Fuzzy, a Maltese terrier, white, fluffy and fuzzy like her name implies. Dover Granger has won more than 25 blue ribbons at shows in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The two dogs carried baskets tied with gay-colored ribbons around their necks. Their part in the fair was to walk round and round the hall stopping here and there for contributions. And Dover Granger will proudly tell you that in the six years he has attended the fair, he has collected more than $600 for the Animal Rescue League.

Fuzzy was put on the toy table and she did not seem to object for she had plenty of animal company. Not real animals, but they evidently looked real enough to Fuzzy because she insisted on making friends immediately with a soft, snow-white cat, curled in a feather ball on the counter top. Of course, this is Fuzzy's first year at the fair and how did she know it was a toy!

A Labrador "igloo," lent by Sir Wilfred and Lady Grenfell was devoted to the sale of fur fabric materials, coats, motor rugs and carriage robes. Lady Grenfell came on especially from Philadelphia to take charge of the table. Mrs. B. Maude Phillips, chairman, said that the fair last year cleared $8000, which, with other contributions, enables the Animal Rescue League to carry on its humane work.

Nova Scotia Dry Decries Liquor Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Nov. 28—Reporting a vast increase in drunkenness and lawlessness since the inception of the government liquor control act, based on the reports of the city prison and police court, the Rev. H. R. Grant, secretary of the Social Service Council and Temperance Alliance of Nova Scotia, issued a statement to the Halifax press last night in which he said in part:

"We were informed by Premier Rhodes on Oct. 12, 1929, that the liquor control act would have such provision as would tend to eliminate drunkenness and lawlessness.

"When the records show an increase from the prohibition average per year of 1892 convictions, to a government-sale average per year of 2838 for all offenses, drunkenness included, in Halifax alone, is it not in order for government control advocates to admit the failure of their liquor sale act to eliminate drunkenness and lawlessness?"

THREE COTTON MILLS RESUME OPERATIONS

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 28 (AP)—Hundreds of mill workers found employment here today with the resumption of operations at three cotton goods manufacturing plants. The Firestone cotton mills reopened after being shut down since August, and work was begun on a two-shift basis. More than 700 persons began work.

The King Philip Plant E of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates began work that provided employment for more than 600 workers. At the Howard-Arthur mills preparations were made for manufacturing, which was expected to employ several hundred workers within a week or two.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Consols for money today were, 72¼. DeBeers 4½ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ⅝ and discount rates—short bills 1⅛@¼ and three-month bills 1¼ per cent.

Music

The New English Singers

The New English Singers of London gave a concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, the second of the Sunday series. To form this reorganized group, Miss Dorothy Silk, Mr. Steuart Wilson and Miss Joyce Sutton have joined Miss Carson and Messrs. Kelly and Notley of the original English Singers. The other three members of the former ensemble meanwhile have added to themselves three other singers to make another party of madrigalists.

The changes in the group heard yesterday have clearly raised the average of individual vocal quality. It is not so clear that ensemble quality has also been improved. If memory is a safe guide, this combination of voices does not at present blend so well as did the former. Quite possibly the vocal effect of the group as a whole will be bettered as the collaborators become more accustomed to singing together. Happily, Mr. Kelly remains to contribute his charming commentary.

These comments should not be taken as indicating that the New English Singers do not give pleasure comparable to that bestowed by the earlier group. The concert yesterday provided some of the keenest musical delights of the season. It cannot too often be insisted upon that the late sixteenth century in England was as important in musical as in literary history, and that such groups of artists as this one, honoring a national musical tradition, give us our only opportunity today of enjoying music probably unsurpassed in contrapuntal ingenuity, harmonic daring, rhythmic freedom and expressive quality.

L. A. S.

Musical Journey to Norway

Mr. Guy Maier, pianist, gave the third of his musical-journey-talks in Jordan Hall on Saturday morning, assisted by Miss Dorothy Brewster Comstock, violinist.

Fortunately, many very young persons were present to enjoy his version of Debussy's "La Boite à Joujoux," with his own extra-musical interpretation concerning the romance of the little blue soldier and the doll Pith, and the 40 charming color drawings shown on the screen. Mr. Maier drew a good deal of fun from the Toy Chest, whether it had been put there by Debussy or no. This was followed by a little-known piano piece of Grieg's, also accompanied by the spoken word—a translation from the poet Björnson, written for the music. Or perhaps the music was written to the poem—a sad little ballade sort of thing, very effective.

Miss Comstock and Mr. Maier played the first movement of Grieg's Sonata in G Major, which the pianist pronounced to be his favorite. Norwegian scenes, particularly in their relation to Grieg's life and work, occupied the rest of the journey.

Next Saturday morning, Mr. Maier will conduct his audience to France and Majorca, Mr. Lee Pattison assisting at a second piano, in works of Chopin. The pleasurable two-piano recitals of these pianists are well known to Boston audiences.

Advisory Board Aids Home Owners

Home owners confronted with difficulty about mortgages are urged to consult freely with the Home Owners Advisory Committee that has been set up in Metropolitan Boston by the Banking and Industrial Committee of the First Federal Reserve District. This advisory group meets every Thursday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock at the Boston Real Estate Exchange, 7 Water Street, Room 209.

In a statement issued today by Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the Banking and Industrial Committee, this advisory service is presented as a constructive element that may prove instrumental in enabling the owners to retain possession of their homes and correct the general real estate market. Avoidance of further foreclosures was stressed in the statement as a means of holding up present realty prices. More than 400 persons were reported to have sought free counsel of this group.

Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, is chairman of the new committee. Other members include leading co-operative and savings bank executives, real estate experts and brokers, conveyancers and attorneys. In addition to giving free counsel to distressed mortgage holders, they are in many cases able to take the matter up directly with the banks involved and arrange for readjustment or extension of the loans.

R. F. C. LOANS UP DURING OCTOBER ABOUT $20,000,000

Sum for Self-Liquidating Projects for First Time Takes Lead

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation last month authorized loans of $194,923,000 to relieve distress and help business, nearly $20,000,000 more than the month before.

For the first time, advances for self-liquidating projects were shown in the relief agency's report to South Trimble, Clerk of the House, to be larger than any other classification, reaching $81,514,500. Next were financial institutions, which were allotted $59,023,000 in 553 loans.

Advances to states for relief also were bigger than last month, totaling $22,634,762 in October against $18,523,502 in September.

The monthly report included the first subscriptions of capital to regional agricultural credit corporations. The corporation subscribed $36,000,000 for this purpose, but during October actually disbursed only $24,000,000.

Relief loans to states, at 3 per cent interest, were shown to have been authorized in October and advanced as follows:

Arkansas $529,400, Colorado $238,035, Florida $335,715, Kansas $450,000, Minnesota $655,376, Mississippi $850,000, Missouri $132,821, Montana $155,900, Nevada $3600, North Carolina $815,000, Ohio $326,887, Oklahoma $817,968, Oregon $135,378, Pennsylvania $3,342,183, South Dakota $280,695, Tennessee $467,536, Texas $366,597, Utah $250,000, Virginia $715,558, West Virginia $1,136,143.

Railroad loans reported were: Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, $3,000,000; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company, $338,000; Chicago & North Western Railway Company, $12,461,350; Copper Range Railroad Company, $53,500; Erie Railroad Company, $6,170,000; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, $9,000,000; New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, $700,000; Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railway Company, $203,419.

Employment of several thousand men through operation of the self-liquidating loan section of the Reconstruction Finance Act has been reported to the corporation, although only $360,000 actually has been handed to borrowers.

Legal kinks holding up several bond issues gradually are being ironed out, it was reported at the office of Mr. Harvey Couch, director in charge of self-liquidating loans. Operations are expected to start soon on all of the 32 projects for which the corporation board has voted a total of $137,249,500.

Loans in New England authorized by the corporation last month, exclusive of amounts withdrawn or cancelled from Oct. 1 to Nov. 14, included banks and trust companies as follows:

Connecticut: Bristol Bank & Trust Company $100,000; New Haven, the Community Bank & Trust Company $15,689; South Manchester, the Manchester Trust Company, $36,000; South Manchester, The Manchester Trust Company $74,890.

Maine: Fort Fairfield, Frontier Trust Company, $18,000; Houlton, Houlton Trust Company, $29,978; Patten, Katahdin Trust Company, $25,000; Pittsfield, Pittsfield National Bank, $75,000; Portland, Casco Mercantile Trust Company, $482,000; Van Buren, First National Bank of Van Buren, $29,000.

Massachusetts: Belmont, Belmont Trust Company $75,000.

Vermont: Bellows Falls, Bellows Falls Savings Institution $226,000; Hardwick, Hardwick Savings Bank and Granite Trust Company, $53,000.

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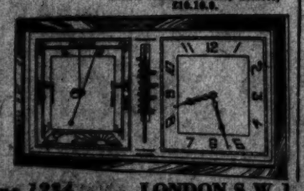

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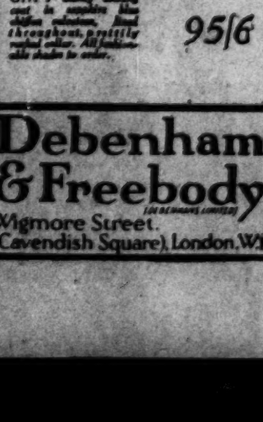

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WOMEN RESIST TREND OF TIMES TOWARD HOMES

Those Who Have Chosen Business Careers Refuse to Give Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The "back to the home" movement for women has an opponent in the eleventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries which opens tonight at the Hotel Commodore to continue through Saturday.

For 10 years the show has turned the spotlight on the progress of women in business and industry and it refuses to put out the light at the command of executives and employment managers who are telling women to "go back to the kitchen" and leave their places for unemployed men.

Acting on the basis that women first must find their homes before they can return to them, the exposition has given all of its space free this year to women who own their own businesses or who are at the head of organizations.

The decision to do this came after a survey, in which exposition representatives found only one out of six women's firms staying in business this year. To help women further, the show is having an auction with stage and screen stars selling articles ranging all the way from point lace to a marmoset, the entire proceeds to go to the owners of these articles.

The only people who will pay anything are the visitors and they, too, have a hand in extending benevolence, for the ticket selling has been in charge of 350 otherwise unemployed women, who have been entitled to keep 50 per cent of the proceeds of their sales.

This is in accordance with the record of the exposition, for during the past years it has sponsored a "success syndicate" in which women helped one another, a campaign on behalf of the woman over 40, and contests for painters, sculptors, singers, speakers, and choruses. For several years contests were conducted for the women in the home who sent in cooking and sewing and in the tenth show about $5000 worth of free space was given to women inventors to help them market their articles.

Another feature in which the exposition has been turned topsy-turvey this year is in asking men executives instead of women to speak in the daily symposiums on advice for women seeking careers. In a little "town hall" all the subjects in which women are interested will be discussed and there will be exhibits by organizations interested in welfare, education, and peace. Fashions and etiquette, dancing and club activities will be on the varied program. And the speakers will include Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman of the show; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, and Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl.

Great Britain Holds Key to Delay on Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

ain: "If England presented her case alone, she would have some ground for consideration. . . . She is the one nation who may have a right to ask, not for a cancellation of the debt, but for a modification of its terms, so much harsher than the terms imposed upon or accepted by any other European nation."

This statement implies that the Hearst followers in Congress, under the leadership of Mr. John N. Garner, Speaker of the House, will put no obstacles in the way of special treatment for Great Britain. It opens the way to compromise, if not to complete suspension.

"Big Business" for Revision

Further testimony to the desire of American opinion to treat the debt situation constructively was given over the week-end by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In a report signed by nine of the leading business men and financiers of the country, American industry calls for further examination and adjustment of the debt agreements on the ground that changes in economic and social conditions have profoundly altered the original basis for such agreements.

In a "business man's point of view," the committee recommends:

"Further postponement of payments should be authorized on a temporary basis in the case of those debtor countries showing inability to make present payments.

"Upon a debtor country showing material change in the bases of the existing debt agreement, the United States should negotiate modification that will promote the best interests of the United States.

"The best interests of the United States require that any modification should be conditioned upon definite provisions for such treatment of our trade by the debtor country as will assure access of American goods to its markets on fair competitive terms.

"The best interests of the United States require that any modification should be conditioned upon reduction in expenditures for armaments.

"Proposals for the United States to cancel war debts owed to it by other governments should be rejected."

Should Cut Armaments

"If the United States makes further adjustment of the terms of the debt settlements with the European debtor governments, such adjustment must not throw the undiminished tax burden upon the American taxpayer.

"Most important among the measures of relief which can be brought to the American taxpayer, and the taxpayer of all countries, is a substantial reduction of armament. Neither the international debtors nor the rest of the world should look to the United States to forego debt payments without assurance that such armament reduction will be achieved.

"A further measure of relief, which in amount can equal or exceed the relief through reduction of armaments, can be brought about through opening of foreign markets to American trade on fair competitive terms. In our opinion the United States Government, in any further negotiations with foreign debtor countries, with reference to adjustment of the debts, should seek such treatment for our trade as to accomplish this purpose."

"The payment of international obligations and the maintenance and development of international commerce," the committee concludes, "can be facilitated by the enlightened policy and action of government. The World Economic Conference in 1927 urged the removal of excessive trade restrictions and excessive tariffs. We are on the eve of another international economic conference.

"While not in any degree urging departures from the policy of reasonable protective tariff for the United States for which the National Chamber stands committed, we would urge in the interest of world recovery and for the benefit of American producers, traders and investors the active coöperation of the United States Government in world efforts to remove all unnecessary and excessive barriers to international commerce."

Besides Mr. Silas H. Strawn, chairman, the report is signed by Mr. Julius H. Barnes, New York, Mr. William Butterworth, chairman of the board, Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.; Mr. Charles Donnelly, president, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul; Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the National Chamber; Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board, Irving Trust Company, New York; Col. William Cooper Procter, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati; Mr. H. Safford, vice-president, Missouri Pacific Railroad, Houston, Texas, and Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, president, First National Bank, Chicago.

Italy's Action on Debt To Be Determined After Anglo-American Course

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 28 — Another plea to the United States for complete cancellation of their war credits toward European countries was made today by Signor Alberto Pirelli, president of the Italian Association of Joint Stock Companies, at the yearly meeting of the association and in the presence of the Italian Prime Minister.

At Lausanne, he said, 130,000,000 citizens of European creditor countries showed their willingness to forgo, from Germany, sums due to them on account of reparations which amounted to 1½ times the sum which 130,000,000 American citizens should, in their turn, forgo from Europe.

It is understood the Italian Government, while favoring a policy of complete cancellation of the inter-allied war debts and is ready to make payment of the installment due Dec. 15 is still undecided on what action to take after the recent exchange of notes between the United States and some European debtor countries. Italy's present policy can be described as one of wait and see, and its future action will be determined by the result of the Anglo-American negotiations.

Italy, moreover, now openly declares that there is a connection between the problems of war debts and disarmament, and is therefore expected to take more energetic attitude at Geneva for a speedy solution of the latter problem.

Their Motto: 'Take Woman Out of the Home'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Arranged Exposition of Work to Show Why Women Should Continue in Business. Left to Right They Are: MRS. HAROLD VINCENT MILLIGAN, MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN, MRS. AUGUST HECKSCHER.

New Young Plan Comes To Solve Debt Problem

ALAMEDA, Calif., Nov. 28 (AP)—A new "Young plan" for solution of the international war debt problem was offered here yesterday by Mr. Harry Young, a bridge tender, who for 15 years has viewed life and events from a book-lined cabin by the Bay Farm Island Bridge, spanning an estuary between Alameda and the Bay Farm Island airport.

The bridge tender's plan, which he said was viewed favorably by Senator Hiram Johnson and Representative Albert Carter of California, briefly stated, is as follows:

1. Debtor nations agree to deposit notes or bonds representing $11,000,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States.

2. The United States Government would issue what Mr. Young terms "prosperity money," secured by the notes and bonds.

3. The "prosperity money" would be accepted by debtor nations in payment of tariff obligations, goods or any obligations contracted by the United States Government or its citizens.

The originator of the "Little Young Plan," who mans his bridge controls only four or five times a day to open the 208-foot span for ships, has had ample time to read and reflect on the contents of the general library he has installed in his cabin.

"My plan would wipe out the war debts in 50 years," Mr. Young said. "'Prosperity money' would always maintain its face value in gold, because it would always be accepted by debtor nations in payment of goods and tariff costs."

British Pound Reaches $3.175, Rallies to $3.1825

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—The British pound sterling was swept further downward today.

The opening London cable rate was $3.19⅛, a loss over the week-end of 2⅝c, and about a cent from the post-war low of $3.18 reached in 1920 after the British Government had removed the peg which had been sustaining the pound previous to that time.

European gold currencies were steady, the French franc rallying ⅛ point to 3.91½ cents for Paris cables. After sinking just under $3.17½, the pound met better support, and early in the afternoon rallied above $3.18¼. The market was quiet.

REAL ESTATE GROUP ISSUES ANNUAL BOOK

The annual 1932 edition of the book of "Assessed Values of Real Estate in Boston" has been issued by the Boston Real Estate Exchange and is ready for delivery to members. An interesting feature of the book is the page devoted to facts about Boston and the space allotted to the 80 municipalities that form Metropolitan Boston.

In the contents is a copy of the city assessors' valuation of real estate, with the owners' names and the areas of the lots, arranged by streets alphabetically and filling 549 pages. Another section shows the amount of taxes on sums from $100 to $200,000,000, gives the schedules of rates of commissions, of tax rates, gives building restrictions and height limitations, postage regulations with air mail schedules and other information.

Boston Line Asks To Expand Service

Plans of the Mooremac Gulf Lines, which now operate a weekly steamship service between Boston and Gulf of Mexico ports with the small lakes type steamer, to expand that service with four transatlantic passenger and freight vessels of about 8000 tons each were laid before the United States Shipping Board at Washington today.

Approval of the Shipping Board to transfer these four vessels from the Scandinavian service to the coastwise service, is required because federal assistance to the line is specifically for maintaining the Scandinavian trade route. Another factor is that this line now has the United States mail contract between New York and Scandinavian countries.

Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, is in Washington today to aid the proposed change. He carried letters from Governor Ely and Mayor Curley to the shipping board advocating favorable action on the petition of the lines to make the change.

Woman Facing Deportation As Alien Agitator

Miss Anna Block, prominent in the Communist movement and one of the leaders of the "hunger marchers" that started yesterday from Boston for Washington is held today by federal officials in the immigration detention quarters at East Boston facing deportation. A warrant for her arrest, issued by the Department of Labor at Washington charges that she belongs to an organization which advocates the overthrow by force of the Government of the United States.

The woman is alleged to be an alien and as such comes under the law permitting deportation. When arrested in Cambridge some time ago for disturbing the peace, she refused to answer all questions regarding citizenship and other matters. Immigration officials have since been searching for her and located her on Boston Common yesterday with the "hunger marchers."

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Immigration Commissioner at Boston, said today that Miss Block would be given a hearing before a board of special inquiry at the immigration station within a few days. She can be represented by counsel, and decision to deport will be made on evidence offered at the hearing and recommendations forwarded by local officials to Washington.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28 (AP)—One hundred and twenty-five so-called hunger marchers departed this morning for Washington after a night spent in a bare, unheated hall with a scarcity of blankets. The army, which has more than doubled since it left Boston, is led by Anna Burlak, Communist, and recently candidate for Mayor of Pawtucket, R. I. With one open car and five trucks, the "marchers" started for Putnam, Conn., where more recruits were to be sought.

GENERAL CRISTINI RESIGNS

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP)—Gen. Guido Cristini, head of the special court which tries all cases of attempted violence against Premier Benito Mussolini, resigned today. Gen. Antonio Tringali was appointed to succeed him.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 5, 6 and 7, 12:45-1:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, direction Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, auspices Christian Science Churches and Societies of Colorado, direction Committee on Publication for Colorado.

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MEADOW BROOK WINS POLO CUP

Defeats Argentina 12 to 10—Boeseke and Phipps Score Deciding Goals

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 28 (AP)—F. Winston C. Guest's Meadow Brook four, representing the United States, handed Argentina's polo aces a 12-to-10 defeat in the third and deciding game of the series for the "Cup of the Americas" here Saturday.

A crowd of 30,000, including President Justo, who donated the cup, saw the North Americans clinch a hard-fought battle in the closing minutes of the final chukker on goals by Elmer J. Boeseke and Michael G. Phipps.

Guest and his mates, after rolling up leads of 6 to 3 and 8 to 5 in the fourth and fifth chukkers, had to withstand a flashing challenge from the Argentines who tied the score three times in the last two chukkers before finally surrendering. All told, the score was tied six times.

Boeseke was the Meadow Brook sharpshooter of the day with six goals while Arturo Kenny's four goals led the losers' attack. The Argentine side was handicapped after the fourth chukker when Jack Nelson was thrown heavily in a collision with Guest and forced to retire. His place was taken by Martin Reynal.

Nelson scored the first goal of the game in the opening chukker and added another in the second chukker after Boeseke had taken a pass from Guest and tied the score at 1 to 1. Guest came back on a brilliant individual effort to deadlock the score at 2 to 2 as the second chukker ended.

Goals by Billy Post and Boeseke in the third chukker gave the United States a 4 to 3 lead as Argentine's sole counter came on a fine shot by Manuel Andrada. Boeseke and Guest broke loose again in the fourth chukker and the score rose to 6 to 3, but the Argentines came back in the next chukker to reduce this margin by one at 8 to 6. Kenny, Martin Reynal and Juan Reynal scored for the South Americans and Phipps twice for the United States.

Two goals by Kenny evened the score at 8 to 8 in the sixth chukker, but Boeseke's fourth goal gave the United States the lead once more, before the chukker closed, 9 to 8.

The final chukker was full of spectacular action as Kenny tied the score at 9 to 9, Boeseke made it 10 to 9, Martin Reynal again deadlocked it at 10 to 10, and then Boeseke and Phipps came through with the goals that earned Meadow Brook the decision. The summary:

UNITED STATES	ARGENTINA
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Arturo Kenny
2—W. F. C. Guest	Martin Reynal
3—E. J. Boeseke	Juan Reynal
Back—William Post 3d	Manuel Andrada

Score—United States 12, Argentina 10. Goals—Boeseke 6, Phipps 3, Guest 2, Post for the United States; Kenny 4, Nelson 2, Martin Reynal 2, Juan Reynal, Andrada for Argentina.

PHILADELPHIA NOW TIED WITH BOSTON

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	4	2	0	17	12	10
Philadelphia	4	2	1	15	9	10
Springfield	2	1	3	14	14	5
Quebec	2	1	3	10	12	5
New Haven	2	0	3	11	15	4
Providence	1	0	5	13	18	2

RESULTS NOV. 26

Quebec 1, Springfield 1, overtime.
Philadelphia 3, Providence 2.

RESULT NOV. 27

New Haven 3, Quebec 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28—Returning from a successful road trip, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Providence Reds at the Arena Saturday night, 3 to 2. By the victory Philadelphia went into a first-place tie with the Boston Cubs. Providence virtually played the Arrows even, but one Philadelphia goal was awarded Hudson late in the first period when Goaltender Beveridge threw his stick at the puck after the Arrow left wingman had evaded the Reds' defense. Hart tied up the match with only 37s. left in the period. Runge's goal put the Arrows ahead in the second period and Anderson, aided by two assists, gave Philadelphia a 3-to-1 lead soon after the final period started. Then Harrington scored the Reds' final goal. Cude, new Philadelphia goalie, made several spectacular saves. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	PROVIDENCE
Hudson, Anderson, lw	
rw, A. Giroux, Rivers, Hinsperger	
Burke, Runge, Conn, c	
c, Murray, Tayler, Conner	
Boyd, Phillips, rw	lw, Harrington, Hart
Nichols, Desmarais, ld	rd, Lesieur, Vail
Peters, McCaffrey, rd	ld, Trapp, Vail
Cude, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Philadelphia 3, Providence 2. Goals—Hudson, Runge and Anderson for Philadelphia; Hart and Harrington for Providence. Assists—Runge and Phillips for Philadelphia; Connor and Vail for Providence. Referee—W. A. Shaver. Linesman—Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28 (AP)—Coming from behind with two scores in the second period, the New Haven Eagles defeated the Quebec Beavers, 3 to 2, here last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. Roberts, New Haven goalie, met with a mishap and was replaced by Vernon Forbes. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	QUEBEC
R. Jackson, lw	rw, Rodden
Burmister, c	c, McCabe
Kuhn, rw	lw, G. Giroux
Speyer, ld	rd, Himes
Pringle, rd	ld, Savard
Roberts, Forbes, g	g, Lamontagne

Score—New Haven 3, Quebec 2. Goals—Whittles, Burmister, Pringle for New Haven; G. Giroux 2 for Quebec. Assists—Kuhn for New Haven; McCabe, Madden for Quebec. Alternates—Collings, Wilson, L. Jackson, Picketts, Whittles, Paddon, Radley, Doran for New Haven; Chouinard, Kinsella, McIntyre, Toupin, Ward, Dube, Madden, Callighen for Quebec. Referee—A. G. Smith, Linesman—Normie Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28—Quebec Beavers made their first West Side Arena appearance of the season here last Saturday night and played a 1-to-1 tie with Springfield's Indians. Quebec scored its goal late in the first period, Chouinard caging a pass from Kinsella. A goal by DesJardin enabled the Indians to tie in the third. Emile Lamontagne, who played goal for Springfield three seasons ago, gave a brilliant exhibition. The New York Ranger squad, here for practice in preparation for their contest at Boston tomorrow night, viewed the Indian-Beaver game. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	QUEBEC
Starr, Gainor, Perkins, lw	
rw, McIntyre, Rodden, Toupin	
Blinco, Pettinger, Smith, c	
c, Chouinard, McCabe, Ward	
Palm, DesJardin, Heard, rw	
lw, Kinsella, G. Giroux, Dube	
Regan, Molyneaux, ld	rd, Himes, Madden
Arnott, Molyneaux, rd	ld, Callighen, Savard
Moore, g	g, Lamontagne

Score—Springfield 1, Quebec 1. Goals—Chouinard for Quebec; DesJardin for Springfield. Assists—Kinsella for Quebec; Pettinger and Gainor for Springfield. Referee—A. G. Smith. Linesman—H. L. Davenport. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	4	2	0	16	8	10
Syracuse	5	0	1	21	9	10
Buffalo	4	0	3	14	10	8
Windsor	2	1	3	13	19	5
Detroit	1	1	5	7	12	3
Cleveland	0	2	4	14	27	2

RESULTS NOV. 26

Buffalo 2, Detroit 1.
Syracuse 8, Cleveland 2.

RESULT NOV. 27

Syracuse 2, Detroit 1.

BUFFALO DEFEATS DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Nov. 28—Swinging into action in the third period, Buffalo Bisons sent the Detroit Olympics down to a 2-to-1 defeat here Saturday night in a game which turned into a wild scramble in the last period after two listless opening periods. Carr and Gross scored for Bisons, Steel for Olympics.

SYRACUSE ON SCORING BEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 28—Syracuse Stars sounded another challenge for International Hockey League supremacy here Saturday night by defeating Cleveland Indians, 8 to 2. It was the biggest scoring bee of the season.

SYRACUSE TIED WITH LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 28—Taking a 2-to-1 decision from Detroit Olympics here last night, the Syracuse Stars climbed into a tie with London Tecumsehs for first place in the International Hockey League standing. Steele opened the scoring for Detroit in the second period. Martin and Miller scored for the locals.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 6, Bucknell 0.
Brooklyn College 1, Long Island 1.

TORONTO TAKES DIVISION LEAD

Two Victories Over Week-End Advance Leafs—Boston Increases Margin

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	4	1	1	21	13	9
Detroit	3	0	3	14	10	6
Chicago	2	2	3	10	14	6
N. Y. Rangers	2	1	1	14	7	5

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	4	1	2	13	16	9
N. Y. Americans	2	1	2	13	15	5
Montreal	2	0	5	17	23	4
Ottawa	2	0	3	13	11	4
Canadiens	2	0	4	6	13	4

RESULTS NOV. 26

Boston 6, Ottawa 4.
Toronto 3, Montreal 2.
Canadiens 2, Chicago 1.

RESULT NOV.

Toronto 2, Detroit 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 28 — Toronto Maple Leafs, world's professional hockey champions of 1931-32, celebrated their first appearance of the current National Hockey League campaign at the Olympia here last night by scoring a 2-to-1 victory at the expense of Detroit Red Wings. More than 11,000 fans, the largest crowd of the season and one of the largest ever attracted to a National League game here, saw the Leafs take the lead in the first period, add another goal in the second, and hold off the locals in a spectacular final period struggle. Ken Doraty opened the scoring for the Leafs late in the first period. Charlie Conacher made it 2 to 0 for them in the second. Lewis saved the Wings from a shutout when he sank Frank Carson's rebound early in the third period. Last night's defeat was the first in four home games for the Red Wings this season. The Leafs had the edge on their aggressive opponents most of the route and deserved the verdict. The summary:

TORONTO	DETROIT
Cotton, Jackson, Gracie, lw	
rw, Wiseman, Aurie, Goldsworthy	
Darragh, Primeau, Blair, c	
c, Goodfellow, Carson, Marker	
Bailey, Conacher, Doraty, rw	
lw, Lewis, Sorrell, Emms	
Horner, Day, ld	rd, Evans, Noble
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Young, Buswell
Chabot, g	g, Roach

Score—Toronto 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Doraty, Conacher for Toronto; Lewis for Detroit. Assists—Gracie, Blair, Jackson for Toronto; Carson for Detroit. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and J. C. Sneaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 28 — Toronto Maple Leafs moved into sole possession of first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League Saturday night by defeating the Montreal Maroons, 3 to 2, the visitors staging a strong attack in the third period which produced both their goals. The winners had a good margin on the play in the first two periods, but eased up in the third and the Maroons' rally kept them unsettled for the remainder of the game. Both goalies had a number of brilliant saves from attackers who had penetrated their defenses. The locals scored two in the first period and one in the second. Bailey, Cotton, Clancy, Day and Chabot were the best for the Leafs with Kerr, L. Conacher, Wentworth, Smith and Brydson being the outstanding visitors. The summary:

MAPLE LEAFS	MAROONS
Gracie, Cotton, Jackson, lw	
rw, Ward, Brydson, Robinson	
Blair, Darragh, Primeau, c	
c, Smith, Plaxton, Haynes	
Doraty, Bailey, C. Conacher, rw	
lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid	
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd, Wentworth, Wilcox
Day, Clancy, rd	ld, L. Conacher
Chabot, g	g, Kerr

Score—Maple Leafs, 3, Maroons 2. Goals—Blair, Bailey and Jackson for Maple Leafs; Haynes and Northcott for Maroons. Assists—Gracie, Cotton, Primeau and C. Conacher for Maple Leafs; L. Conacher and Smith for Maroons. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

By scoring a comparatively easy victory over the Ottawa Senators Saturday, 6 to 4, the Boston Bruins increased their lead of the American division to three points over the week-end since both Detroit and Chicago were defeated and Rangers did not play. The Bruins were vastly superior to the Senators in manpower. Once the Ottawa first line left the ice the Boston supremacy took command and only Connell's great goaltending held the score down. Barry, Oliver, Shore and Stewart each scored two points in the Boston attack. The locals led, 3 to 0, in the first period, 4 to 1 in the second and 6 to 4 at the finish. The summary:

BOSTON	OTTAWA
Barry, Burch, Heximer, Galbraith, lw	
rw, W. Kilrea, Milks, Forslund	
Stewart, Beattie, Chapman, c	
c, Weiland, Cox, Howe	
Clapper, Oliver, F. Jerwa, rw	
lw, H. Kilrea, McInenly, Touhey	
Hitchman, Owen, ld	
rd, Shields, Bourgeault, Howe	
Shore, Galbraith, rd	ld, Smith, Starr, Howe
Thompson, g	g, Connell

Score—Boston 6, Ottawa 4. Goals—Shore 2, Barry 2, Oliver, F. Jerwa for Boston; Weiland, Shields, Smith, Bourgeault for Ottawa. Assists—Stewart 2, Beattie, Heximer, Clapper for Boston; W. Kilrea, Touhey, Howe for Ottawa. Referees—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and G. N. Goodman, London, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 28—Montreal Canadiens moved themselves up into a three-cornered tie for third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League on Saturday night by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1, in a fast and exciting game. The Canadiens returned home after a three-game losing streak on the road and right from the start of the game they pressed strong and continual attacks on Gardiner's citadel. They opened the scoring after 78 seconds play when Burke rushed and passed to Gagnon who relayed the rubber for Joliat to score. Near the middle of the second period Burke added the second goal on an individual rush in which he encircled the Chicago goal. The Black Hawks staged a strong attack in the third and were rewarded when Couture scored on a three-man rush. The winners showed a big improvement in their team play and were stronger defensively than in recent games.

CANADIENS	CHICAGO
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	
rw, Thompson, Marsh, Coulter	
Morenz, Lepine, Gaudreault, c	
c, Cook, Ripley, Holmes	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Raymond, rw	
lw, Couture, Romnes, McFadyen	
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Bostrom, Graham
S. Mantha, Carson, rd	ld, Abel, Graham
Hainsworth, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 2, Chicago 1. Goals—Joliat and Burke for Canadiens; Couture for Chicago. Assists—Burke and Gagnon for Canadiens; Thompson and Cook for Chicago. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PITTSBURGH AND NOTRE DAME WIN

With the exception of the United States Military Academy-United States Naval Academy game, which is scheduled to take place at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, this week-end eastern college football was brought to a close Saturday with three major games being decided. One of them involved a possible choice to represent the East in the East vs. West game at Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 1.

This was the game between Pittsburgh and Stanford, which was played at Pittsburgh and resulted in a 7-to-0 victory for the eastern team. Pitt scored its points early in the first quarter and from then on played a defensive game, content to win by a small score. This victory left Pittsburgh undefeated for the season with two scoreless ties as the only marks against a season which saw the Panthers playing one of the hardest schedules ever undertaken by an eastern football team.

In one of the other major games, Notre Dame furnished one of the upsets of the season by defeating West Point 21 to 0. Up to this game, the Army had made a very impressive showing with one-sided victories over Harvard and Yale and losing to Pitt by a small margin. Against Notre Dame, however, the Army attack appeared powerless, while Notre Dame flashed one of the most powerful and deceptive attacks that has been seen this year. That the score was not larger was due to two Notre Dame receivers muffing forward passes in Army's end zone. Some idea of the superiority of Notre Dame may be gathered from the fact that the South Bend team made 291 yards by rushing as against 66 by Army and gained 77 yards by forward passing as against 46 by the Cadets.

The other major eastern game found Boston College and Holy Cross playing to a scoreless tie at Worcester. What advantage there was was in favor of Boston College, as it reached Holy Cross's two-yard line at one stage in the game, but lacked the power to put the ball over the goal-line. This was really the only scoring threat of the game. Boston made seven first downs, while the home team failed to make any.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
Green Bay	10	1	1	145	35	.909
Portsmouth	5	4	1	97	62	.833
Chicago Bears	4	6	1	102	44	.800
New York	4	2	5	80	94	.444
Boston	3	2	4	48	79	.429
Brooklyn	3	0	8	53	117	.273
Chicago Cardinals	2	2	6	72	80	.250
Stapleton	2	1	7	64	160	.222

RESULTS NOV. 27

Green Bay 21, Stapleton 3.
New York 13, Brooklyn 7.
Boston 8, Chicago Cardinals 6.
Portsmouth 7, Chicago Bears 7.

PACKERS COME FROM BEHIND

STAPLETON, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP)—The champion Green Bay Packers of the National Professional Football League came from behind in the last half to score a 21-to-3 victory over Stapleton here yesterday. Clark Hinkle, Wuert Englemann and Johnny Blood scored touchdowns in the last two periods to overcome a 3-to-0 lead Stapleton had accumulated on a 15-yard field goal by Stuart Wilson in the second period. A 40-yard march which culminated in Hinkle's bucking across the line, an intercepted pass by Englemann, who ran 55 yards for a score, and another intercepted aerial by Blood, who sprinted 40 yards for a touchdown, won for the champions.

SPARTANS AND BEARS TIE

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Portsmouth Spartans held onto second place in the National Professional Football League by playing the Chicago Bears to a 7-to-7 tie yesterday before a crowd of 7000 fans. The Bears' lone touchdown came in the last minute of the second quarter on "Bull" Doehring's 55-yard left-handed pass to Johnson, who took the ball on the run over the goal line. Molesworth passed to Corbett for the extra point. Starting toward the close of the third quarter, the Spartans staged a 75-yard drive for their touchdown, Gutowsky, Presnell and Dutch Clark cracking the Bear line wide open. A pass, Clark to Lupkin, contributed 25 yards, and Gutowsky bucked it over. Clark drop-kicked the extra point.

GIANTS SCORE TWICE IN FINAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Two touchdowns in the fourth quarter gave the New York Giants a 13-to-7 decision over the Brooklyn Dodgers in a National Professional Football League game at Ebbets Field yesterday. The Dodgers scored in the second period on a pass from Benny Friedman to Stumpy Thomason. Friedman kicked the goal. A blocked kick led to the Giants' first touchdown early in the final quarter, the Giants recovering on Brooklyn's 20. Plunges took the ball to the five-yard line and McBride tossed a short pass to Flaherty for a touchdown. Moran failed on the try for point and Brooklyn led, 7 to 6. A little later, however, the Giants opened up another drive that carried to Brooklyn's five-yard line. Again McBride passed to Flaherty across the goal line for the winning touchdown. Moran added the extra point.

BATTLES STARS FOR BRAVES

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—A 15-yard touchdown jaunt by Gyp Battles in the closing minutes yesterday gave the Boston Braves an 8-to-6 National League football victory over the Chicago Cardinals. The Cards took the lead early in the first period when Walt Holmer tossed a 30-yard pass to Glenn Martin for a touchdown, and after Holmer had missed the try for point, held the Braves until the third period. The first Brave score came in the third when Kresky blocked Holmer's punt and fell on the ball behind the end zone for a safety. The winning points came after Jim Musick had almost single-handed battered his way for three consecutive first downs to the Card 15. He was stopped for three plays, but Battles ran around end for the score.

B. AND H. ALBION SURVIVES PLAY

Wins From Crystal Palace—The Arsenal First in League Race

LEADERS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division.

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	12	3	2	51	27	26
Aston Villa	10	4	3	47	23	24
Derby County	10	4	3	38	24	23
Sheffield Wednsdy	9	3	4	34	22	21
Huddersfield Twn.	9	3	4	28	19	21
Leeds United	7	7	2	22	15	21
Newcastle United	8	2	5	38	21	18
Portsmouth	8	2	5	34	21	18
West Bromw Alb.	8	2	6	39	26	18
Everton	7	4	5	29	26	18
Bolton Wanderers	7	2	7	35	39	16

Second Division

Stoke City	11	3	2	30	10	25
Tottenham Hotspr	9	3	4	44	19	21
Bradford City	8	5	3	32	17	21
Bury	8	5	3	28	17	21
Swansea Town	8	3	5	21	15	19
Manchester Un.	6	7	3	31	28	19
Plymouth Argyle	7	4	5	33	24	18
Fulham	7	4	4	33	28	18
Southampton	8	2	6	24	25	18
Lincoln City	5	5	6	30	28	15

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	13	3	2	52	15	29
Celtic	11	5	4	49	22	27
Aberdeen	12	2	5	50	23	26
Motherwell	11	4	3	37	26	26
Heart of Midloth.	12	2	5	41	40	26
Hamilton Academ.	10	3	5	51	31	23
St. Mirren	11	1	6	42	32	23
St. Johnstone	9	4	5	33	26	22
Kilmarnock	7	5	6	40	40	19
Third Lanark	8	2	8	36	37	18
Partick Thistle	8	0	7	39	22	16

Second Division

Hibernian	15	1	2	56	16	31
Queen of the So.	12	4	2	61	27	28
Raith Rovers	12	1	5	53	28	25
Albion Rovers	11	1	6	41	31	23
Stenhousemuir	9	4	5	35	33	22
Dunfermline Ath.	8	4	5	43	31	21
East Fife	8	3	7	51	33	19
St. Bernard	8	3	7	38	28	19
Kings Park	7	5	6	42	42	19
Dumbarton	7	4	7	36	36	18

IRISH LEAGUE

Belfast Celtic	11	3	1	44	20	25
Derry City	12	0	3	38	14	24
Linfield	9	2	4	45	18	20
Coleraine	8	4	3	43	25	20
Distillery	10	0	5	43	30	20
Glentoran	8	0	6	42	42	17

IRISH FREE STATE LEAGUE

Dundalk	11	2	1	34	16	24
Shelbourne	9	1	4	38	23	20
Shamrock Rovers	9	1	4	39	25	19
Cork	8	0	6	28	30	16
St. James Gate	6	1	8	33	36	13
Bray Unknowns	4	5	5	23	27	13

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 28—Brighton and Hove Albion survived the first round proper for the Football Association Challenge Cup Saturday and so justified its remarkable policy of playing through the entire qualifying competition for this world famous trophy. Albion usually would have been exempted from participation until the tournament proper, but by an oversight the management failed to make a timely application for this concession and the club was confronted with the necessity of starting at the very beginning or not starting at all. The former course was chosen and the professionals coasted comfortably through several engagements with amateur sides en route for Saturday's game.

To fit in with its earlier cupties Brighton and Hove Albion was obliged to rearrange its league fixtures. This maneuver costs money and could be justified financially only if the Brightonians survived long enough in the competition proper to play before some big crowds. The second largest attendance at Saturday's cupties foregathered to see Albion oppose Crystal Palace on the latter's ground and these 18,000 fans were treated to an exhibition of snappy soccer. The visitors had a superior attack and were victorious by the odd goal in three.

It was rather a bad day for London clubs for, in addition to Palace, Brentford and Clapton Orient were both knocked out. Brentford, leader of the southern section, third division, and the last league club to lose its record of invincibility this season, was put out by Reading, which has a fine tradition as a "cup fighter." Six amateur sides were left after the qualifying rounds and three of them managed to draw against professional opposition Saturday. Marine (Liverpool) split four goals with Hartlepools, as did Kingstonian with Luton Town, and Wycombe Wanderers shared two with Gillingham. Dulwich Hamlet, holder of the Football Association Amateur Challenge Cup, lost 4 to 1 to Swinton Town; Ilford lost 4 to 2 to Newport County and Lloyds went under to Northampton by the heavy score of 8 to 1.

The outstanding event in the English League Saturday was the return of The Arsenal to top position in the first division in place of Aston Villa. The Londoners beat Middlesbrough very convincingly, while Aston Villa went down unexpectedly before the lowly placed Manchester City team.

Affairs at the top end of the standing in division two is rather interesting. Stoke, the leader, is maintaining consistently good form and Tottenham Hotspur, which has not been defeated since Sept. 24 is now second place. The Spurs climbed there Saturday over the heads of the Bradford City men upon whom they inflicted the first home defeat of the season. Close on the heels of Tottenham and Bradford comes Bury with the same number of points but a slightly inferior goal average. Owing to cupties there were no matches in either section of the third division.

The situation in Scotland is very much what any student of past football form might expect. That is to say the Glasgow Rangers and Celtic who between them won the first division championship every year from 1904 to 1931 are in the positions of leader and runner-up. One of their closest rivals is the reigning champion, Motherwell, which broke in on the Glasgow clubs' monopoly last season. All three gained hearty wins on Saturday.

There is a keen race in progress for promotion from the second division. At present Hibernian and Queen of the South are in the two positions which mean so much at the end of the season when the top pair go up and change places with the lowliest-placed couple in the upper section.

It looks as if there will be new champions this season in both Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. The titleholders here are Linfield and Shamrock Rovers, respectively, and each holds the third position today behind the leader in the standings. The Rovers had no league engagement this week-end, but Linfield opposed Derry City and won in convincing style 4 goals to 1. This result, coupled with Belfast Celtic's victory over Glentoran, puts the former into top place, instead of Derry City.

College Football Results

Boston College 6, Holy Cross 0.
Catholic 25, Loyola (Balt.) 0.
Colorado College 20, Colorado Mines 7.
Columbia 6, Puget Sound 0.
Delaware 8, Washington C. 0.
Duke 13, Washington & Lee 0.
Georgia 0, Georgia Tech 0.
Gonzaga 54, Montana 13.
Louisiana State 14, Tulane 0.
Louisville Municipal 12, Tennessee State 0.
Marquette 45, Drake 0.
Miami 7, Southeastern Louis. C. 0.
Morehouse 13, Fisk 6.
Notre Dame 21, West Point 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Stanford 0.
Rice 12, Baylor 0.
Tennessee Wesleyan 20, Tennessee N. 0.
Texas Christian 6, Southern Meth. 0.
Santa Clara 18, Loyola (L. A.) 6.
San Diego State 20, California Tech 0.
San Jose 20, Webber 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 13, W. Virginia 0.

CATTELL LEADS WITH A 69

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP)—Jack Cattell, 23-year-old Jacksonville (Fla.) professional, stole a march in windy, rainy weather yesterday and scored a 34-35—69, one short of a course record, to lead the first day field of 120 entrants in the 72-hole $10,000 Miami-Biltmore open golf tournament. Cattell, a professional for only three years, was one under par on the outbound nine holes and one under coming back, as the vaunted high lights of golfdom trailed in the rear. Two strokes behind the Jacksonville pro and tying par were Roland Hancock, Stoneham, Mass., another comparative in the golfing business, and Al Watrous of Detroit, with 71's. Joe Kirkwood, Chicago, had a 72. Gene Sarazen, defending champion and United States and British open champion, was well behind the leaders with a 77, unable to withstand the onslaught of wind and weather. Walter C. Hagen, former United States and British open champion, took a 75 over the well-trapped Miami-Biltmore course, as did Johnny Farrell and a group of other professionals.

MOTION TO BAR WOMEN FAILS

WINNIPEG, Nov. 28 (AP)—A motion to bar women sportswriters from competition and from holding official positions on organizations affiliated with the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, sponsored by the Quebec branch, was defeated 22 to 8, by the federation in convention here Saturday.

BRITISH TENNIS TEAM WINS

SAO PAULO Brazil, Nov. 28 (AP)—The visiting British tennis stars, J. S. Cliff and E. H. Avory, defeated the Brazilian doubles team of Ivo Simoni and Carlos Aranha in straight sets in the international tournament Saturday. The scores were 46—8, 8—2, 6—4.

All-Americans Win Test Match, 4 to 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 28 — The All-American field hockey team, which was selected Saturday, played together for the first time here yesterday and defeated the Reserves in a test match, 4 to 1, held under the auspices of the United States Field Hockey Association. The game closed the matches which have been in progress here for the past few days on Rosemary Hall Field.

Unless the entire team is able to make the trip to Copenhagen for the international tournament Sept. 6 to 10, it is likely that this All-American team will never play as a unit again.

On Saturday the Southeast team defeated Northeast, 2 to 1, in the final game of the series to determine who should be included on the All-American aggregation. Also on Saturday the Northeast Reserves triumphed over Midwest, 4 to 0, and Southeast Reserves defeated Midwest Reserves, 11 to 1. The summary of the All-American-Reserves contest yesterday and the Southeast-Northeast game Saturday, follow:

ALL-AMERICANS	RESERVES
Cadbury, lw	rw, Woolsey
Vanderbeck, il	lr, Howe
Wiener, cf	cf, Nolan
Bourquardez, ir	il, McClelland
Cross, rw	lw, MacDonald
Strebeigh, lhb	rhb, Taussig
Townsend, chb	chb, Wheeler
Pugh, rhb	lhb, Libby
Black, lb	rb, McLean
Thoete, rb	lb, Pierce
Elliott, g	g, Crowe

Score—All-Americans 4, Reserves 1. Goals—Cross, Wiener, Vanderbeck, Townsend for All-Americans; McClelland for Reserves. Umpires—Mrs. Joyce Barry and Elizabeth Maris. Time—Two 30m. periods.

SOUTHEAST	NORTHEAST
Cadbury, lw	rw, Woolsey
Vanderbeck, il	lr, McClelland
Wiener cf	cf, Nolan
Howe, ir	il, Bourquardez
Cross, rw	lw, MacDonald
Strebeigh, lhb	rhb, Bartol
Townsend, chb	chb, Wheeler
Pugh, rhb	lhb, Libby
Page, lb	rb, Burke
Thoete, rb	lb, Black
Elliott, g	g, Crowe

Score—Southeast 2, Northeast 1. Goals—Wiener Vanderbeck for Southeast; Bourquardez for Northeast. Umpires—Harriett Rodgers and May Fogg. Time—Two 30m. periods.

KANSAS CITY WINS GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28—Kansas City scored a 3-to-1 victory over the St. Louis Flyers in an American Hockey Association game here Saturday night which was forced into overtime play.

DULUTH DEFEATS ST. PAUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28—The Duluth Hornets pushed over a goal in an overtime period to defeat the St. Paul Greyhounds of the American Hockey Association, 3 to 1, here Saturday night.

ST. LOUIS LOSES TO PLA-MORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28—The Kansas City hockey team defeated the St. Louis Flyers here yesterday for the second successive night in an American Hockey Association game, winning by a score of 2 to 1. The Pla-Mor scores came in the second and third periods, while St. Louis scored in the final stanza.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Annapolis 26, Duke 29.

Exmoor Awarded '33 Women's Golf Event

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 28

PRESCOTT S. BUSH, secretary of the United States Golf Association, announced yesterday the executive committee had approved the recommendation of the women's committee of the U. S. G. A., and awarded the 1933 women's championship to the Exmoor Country Club, Chicago. Competition will start the week of Aug. 28.

U. S. NETMEN WIN SERIES 9 TO 1

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 28 (AP)—The United States today completed its tennis series with All-Australia to record a 9-to-1 triumph, the only Australian victory being that of 16-year-old Vivian McGrath over Keith Gledhill. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion, defeated H. O. Hopman in the concluding singles match, 7—5, 9—11, 6—3, paired with Gledhill to win a doubles encounter from Hopman and Vivian McGrath, 9—7, 5—7, 6—3, and John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Davis Cup pair, defeated E. F. Moon and Cliff Sproule, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, in the final doubles match. McGrath, the interesting young player who uses both hands in making his backhand shots, defeated Gledhill, 6—2, 8—6.

M. C. C. SCORES 530

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 28 (AP)—The Marylebone Cricket Club today had in sight an innings victory over New South Wales, as it completed its first with 530 runs against 273 and 68 for three for the Australian team. H. W. Cutcliffe, veteran

THE HOME FORUM

Painters of the High Sierras

CONRAD BUFF and Leland Curtis approach the High Sierras with different aims and produce pictures dissimilar in type. Mr. Buff, designing with a conscientious decorator's concern for the wall, paints the mountains as flat shapes on his canvas and abjures all atmospheric or emotional effects which might disturb a truly mural result. Mr. Curtis, whose art career commenced with illustration, seeks to reproduce within his frame, in terms of light and air, the actuality he perceived when before nature. Yet both of these two artists' works are held in special esteem. The reason probably lies in the great reverence each feels for mountains, and perhaps that reverence may in turn be traced to their earliest memories; for Conrad Buff's childhood was spent in the Voralpen of Switzerland and Leland Curtis was born in Denver, Colorado.

Whatever the reasons, each of these artists has developed a type of picture which stands out from the ruck of High Sierra depictions. Resting on Mr. Buff's exploration, one can visualize a future school of painters, to whom he will have discovered the other-worldness of a region in which it is not uncommon to see, one behind another, red, white, black and blue peaks. What at first seem to be his personal colorations turn out to be typical of the desert slope of the mountains.

* * *

As the first air of strangeness wears off, one sees that in both forms and colors he has disentangled the essential and universal characteristics of the High Sierras, from the maze of surface effects; and, to express them, has developed a stylized type of painting, which is, to borrow Mr. Wilenski's convenient classifications, "descriptive—architectural" and scarcely at all "romantic." He is more concerned with the mountains themselves, and the visual drama of forms and colors than with the feeling of personal enhancement to be gained by standing on a windswept glacier and thrilling to an icy peak. This impersonal attitude makes for painting that wears well, but is accorded no easy popularity. For all their color, Mr. Buff's mountains do not surge upward or leap into space. His soul lives naturally among them as one who has never been torn from them, and indeed his whole life has been passed in sight of mountains. So in his pictures, and in the several murals to be seen in southern California and Arizona, his mountains wear a quiet air of inevitability suggesting that sun and blizzard may come and go, but the granite pyramids suffer no fundamental change. Mr. Buff, in his forty-sixth year, paints the High Sierras as nature's enduring architecture.

* * *

When very young, Leland Curtis was torn away from the Rockies he had already come to love. On a flat seacoast he never forgot the stories of forest and peak his grandmother used to tell him. He missed the mountains passionately, and when at twenty-two years of age he once more faced great peaks, this time brush in hand, it was natural that romantic feelings should find expression on his canvas. His early pictures, however, while they showed that he was moved by the evidence of those mighty forces—sudden upheaval and steady erosion—were stiff depictions of rock and brush. But the public, quick to detect true feeling and untroubled by lack of art, took to these early pictures and enabled the young artist to continue his painting explorations. His supporters did not misplace their faith, for in his recent works Mr. Curtis reveals a breadth and freedom which have been released by hard work.

Mr. Curtis believes that among these high peaks one finds strength and elevation of thought which transcend any possible human achievement, and he seeks to paint this faith, that comes to him as he stands on some lonely, cold knife-edge in the clouds, in terms of the drama of the elements, the play of light and shadow, the movement of air. While more realistic than Mr. Buff, he has not achieved the latter's grand generalizations, nor invented a clear stylization based on the typical rock and earth formations. But remaining true to his bent, he has painted many pictures which transport the beholder to glacial heights and make him share with the artist the devotional feelings so easily aroused in that lonely world.

To sum up, one may say that two of America's most sincere and convincing painters of mountains are steadily growing in Los Angeles; the one, Mr. Conrad Buff, exploiting the architectural grandeur of the High Sierras, the other, Mr. Leland Curtis, painting the drama of the elements as it can be experienced only on the heights.

A. M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Chickadees for Breakfast

They are warranted to give zest to the most prosaic of breakfasts,—an appetizer, a *sauce piquante*. We serve ours on the side, in a bowl of sky rimmed with blue hills, and garnished with apple sprays. In other words, there is a feeding shelf fastened to the frame of the window before which our breakfast table is set, and it is there that the chickadees most like to come for peanuts.

By the time we are seated at the table, or even before, they have come bobbing up the hill from the valley woods and across our neighbor's "mowing" from the pines beyond. Each in turn snatches a piece of broken nut and darts with it to the lilacs or the Red Astrachan tree, in what might appear unseemly haste but is really chickadee etiquette, each clearing the way for the next. When all the flock have helped themselves, the last one may stop to eat on the spot, tucking the bit of nut beneath his toes as he clings to the perch and daintily nibbles it crumb by crumb.

In such delightful company, gloom melts as dew before the sun. How could one tolerate it when just at one's elbow, beyond the window pane, a wee bird in black cap and black cravat is bobbing and bowing over his breakfast, perhaps pausing occasionally to call a cheerful: "Chick-a-dee-dee-dee!" to his friends over yonder?

Suddenly, while we three are enjoying our quiet meal—one without in the frosty air, two within over bacon and toast—there may come at the window a flicker and flash of wings and, presto! another chickadee will be perched on the shelf. Quick as a wink the two are facing each other; wings slightly spread, heads flattened, beaks open in what is clearly a get-you-gone expression. Usually one or the other decides to leave in a hurry, or ducks beneath the edge of the feeder until his rival has gone; but sometimes the tableau is prolonged with mirth-provoking variations.

We have not yet learned just what is the deciding factor in such a situation; whether precedence is determined by rank, force of character, or ferocity of expression,—he who can first make his opponent quail being adjudged the victor. We suspect, however, that character plays its part; for that chickadees display character, with its many variations, intimate acquaintance with them at table has shown quite clearly.

There is the sensitive little individual who takes alarm at a shadow; there are the bold ones who calmly eat while we stand at the window, and even alight on our fingers to take peanuts from our hands. There is also Sir Surliness. Perhaps it is not fair to label him with such a name. His misanthropic air, when disturbed at a meal, may be due simply to his desire for a leisurely breakfast, which in the dash and flurry of chickadee life it is difficult to secure without interruption. Until we made his acquaintance we had not supposed that any chickadee could be leisurely, but he moves with moderation; takes a taste or two of peanut butter, which we serve in addition to peanuts, gazes about at the scenery while he rolls it on his tongue, takes a taste or two more, slowly more, and sits—and sits—

Watching him, we too are prompted to sit, though breakfast is over and there is much to be done. But why this endless urge to be up and doing? Out there sunlight and shadow play over the hills. Bare boughs of the orchard curve against the blue sky. So we linger, knowing that the morning is good, loving a little gray bird who has helped us to see it,—when again wings are a-flutter and the quiet is broken.

Breakfast is over outside as well as within and there is no more time to be wasted, for peanuts must be stored. As fast as nimble wings can travel the nuts are carried away, to be tucked here and tucked there, in crevice of bark and angle of twig. Our leisurely friend has taken the hint and so must we.

A Letter From Thackeray in Praise of Trollope

Whilst travelling on postal service abroad, or riding over the rural districts in England, or arranging the mails in Ireland,—and such for the last eighteen years had now been my life,—I had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with literary life in London. It was probably some feeling of this which had made me anxious to move my penates back to England. But even in Ireland, where I was still living in October 1859, I had heard of the *Cornhill Magazine*, which was to come out on the first of January 1860, under the editorship of Thackeray.

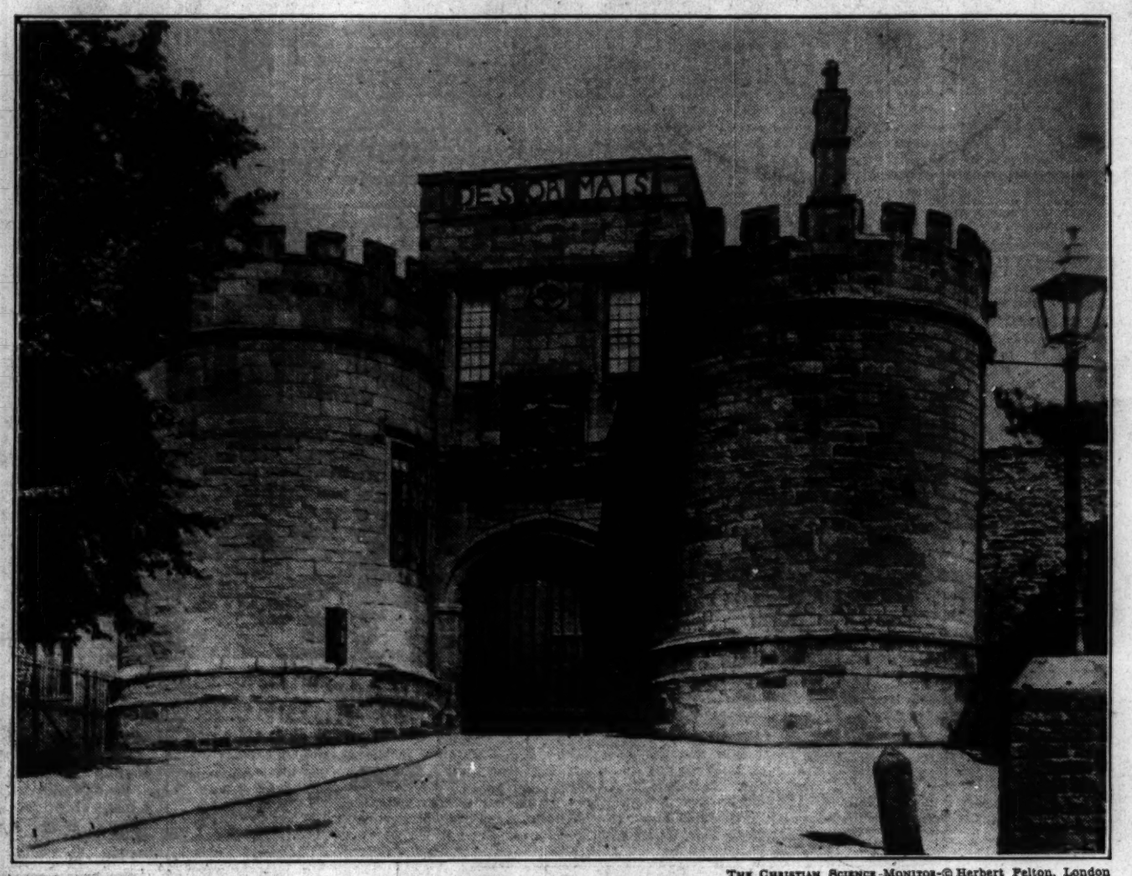
I had at this time written from time to time certain short stories, which had been published in different periodicals, and which in due time were republished under the name of *Tales of All Countries*. On the 23rd of October 1859 I wrote to Thackeray, whom I had, I think, never then seen, offering to send him for the magazine certain of these stories. In reply to this I received two letters,—one from Messrs. Smith & Elder, the proprietors of the *Cornhill*, dated 26th of October, and the other from the editor, written two days later. That from Mr. Thackeray was as follows:—

"36 Onslow Square, S. W.,
October 28th

"My Dear Mr. Trollope,—Smith & Elder have sent you their proposals; and the business part done, let me come to the pleasure, and say how very glad indeed I shall be to have you as a co-operator in our new magazine. And looking over the annexed programme, you will see whether you can't help us in many other ways besides tale-telling. Whatever a man knows about life and its doings, that let us hear about. You must have tossed a good deal about the world, and have countless sketches in your memory and your portfolio. Please to think if you can furbish up any of these besides a novel. When events occur, and you have a good lively tale, bear us in mind. One of our chief objects in this magazine is the getting out of novel spinning, and back into the world. Don't understand me to disparage our craft, especially *your* wares. I often say I am like the pastrycook, and don't care for tarts, but prefer bread and cheese; but the public love the tarts (luckily for us), and we must bake and sell them. There was quite an excitement in my family one evening when Paterfamilias (who goes to sleep on a novel almost always when he tries it after dinner) came upstairs into the drawing-room wide awake and calling for the second volume of *The Three Clerks*. I hope the *Cornhill Magazine* will have as pleasant a story. And the Chapmans, if they are the honest men I take them to be, I've no doubt have told you with what sincere liking your works have been read by yours very faithfully,

"W. M. THACKERAY."

—From "An Autobiography by ANTHONY TROLLOPE."



Skipton Castle, Yorkshire

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Herbert Felton, London

HERE you stand in the shelving roadway looking with awe at the rounded towers of Skipton Castle above you, this proud heritage of the Cliffords and their strong dwelling for five hundred years. Carved in uncrumbling stone, their vaunting, valiant motto stands out against the light, over the gateway—"Désormais," "Henceforward," that is, "For Ever." It is a brave castle still, so dignified, so reticent and so feudal. Surely the great entrance door will swing open and the men-at-arms come streaming out. Black Clifford at their head! But the door stands fast, without knocker or opening, and what is the approved method of entry? "Pull the bobbin" is only for cottages; "Kick the door open with your jack boot" does not commend itself to modern shoe leather; "Knock, knock, knock" should be done with the mailed fist, and not with the gloved hand. "To ring the bell" does not seem out of keeping, and there is a clash and clang that brings out the custodian to welcome you.

There surely never was anyone who fitted in better with his surroundings. He is guide, philosopher and friend, whose words of wisdom permeate his peregrinations, and fall quaintly on the ears of those he takes round. He is something between a family retainer, who loves his castle and the families who have lived in it for eight hundred years, and a gnome who between his explanations thrusts in little snatches of song. Of all who belonged to that great family, he honors most Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery. As he takes you down the worn, sloping steps which were so smooth and new in the eleventh century, his talk is all of her. "Six castles she restored, and seven churches, many almshouses and monuments. Her name will live forever." Reverence and awe are in his voice, for a great lady who might have lived in the twentieth century for her originality and liveliness, but whose days instead extended from Elizabeth to Charles II.

Possessed of six castles scattered over England, Anne Clifford loved her northern fastnesses the best. The North nurtured her, and its character was hers, brave, honest, rugged, independent, lovable and true. She never cared a whit for anybody's opinion, and it must be admitted she delighted in argument. Cromwell said: "I will pull your castles about your ears." And Anne said: "I will build them up as fast." "I have been dictated to by a king, I have been bullied by a usurper," she wrote to a minister of Charles II on another occasion, "but I will not submit to a subject. Your man shall not stand." She was Justice of the Peace and High Sheriffess of Westmorland, but she managed to find time notwithstanding for diversions in the law on her own account, and to maintain a sense of humor withal. The rent of one tenant included a "boon hen" and in order to secure this tribute she went to law with him, and won her case. Her adversary was immediately asked to dinner; and the dish being uncovered, the "boon hen" was disclosed as the principal item in the feast, and the disagreement ended in a burst of laughter.

These things apart, her days were fully occupied in mapaging her numerous abodes and building them up, in keeping in order her various households, and in telling her daughters how to look after their children. To organize six castles and live in them was no trifling business, and her journeyings to-and-fro between them were pilgrimages, Elizabethan in their proportions. The Lady came first in a litter, followed by her gentlewomen in a coach with six horses, her men servants on horseback, and her women servants in another coach. From economy, much of her furniture, as well as the servants, accompanied her from castle to castle; and at the tail of the procession came a mixed rabble of neighbors, well-wishers and hangers-on. A royal lady!

"Her name will live forever," said our guide again as he took us down the steps into the inner court so greatly associated with her name. The walls made by the men of that rough age, ten feet thick, are here transformed by a woman's hand and grace into the most exquisite of inclosures. The stone, with its creamy-pink flush, has all the colorings of a tea-rose, the silvery-green moss creeping over it in a delicate confusion. The yew, five hundred years old, rises out of the unused well, its trunk streaked with a green like pale jade. The memory of Anne Clifford lingers longest here, in this quiet place which she repaired and beautified. "Every wise woman buildeth her house," said Bishop Donne of her. "Désormais" saith the motto of the Cliffords: "Her name will live forever."

Dickens's Unique Signature

Dickens's signature remains unique among those of our famous writers, being perhaps the most hard to decipher, as well as the most decorative. It was reproduced upon the covers of one set of books, by Ticknor & Fields; this set being known as the "Snarleow" edition, because of the resemblance of the signature to such a word. Dickens wrote always with a quill pen, and in blue ink. He chose the latter because of his dislike of blotting-paper, having discovered that an especial make of blue ink dried instantly; his use of this in his work for the press was followed by others in England, and thus originated the "blue-ink journalism." A lead pencil was another pet aversion of the novelist's, and he was almost never known to use one, even his briefest memoranda being invariably jotted down in ink.—From "Glimpses of Authors," by CAROLINE TICKNOR.

Viâ Motorbus

How shall one read when eyes are smitten
By the sagas frost has written
On a hill's brown parchment page,
Illumined by gold foliage,
And lettered, tree by scarlet tree,
In autumnal poignancy—
What allure have printed words
Against the poems of the birds—
Of wild mallards in a wedge
Over wind-blown silvery sedge?
Against the plum and violet shadows
In the woodlands, in the meadows?
How shall cold type hold one long
When each fence corner is a song
Of crimson haws and waxen berries?
When a yellow pumpkin ferries
One by dreams to childhood fields
With the visions memory yields?
How shall one read—I'll close my book,
And fold my hands, and look—and look.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

גייסמיגע עשירות

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינעם מאניטאר")

אין עמליכע ערטער, אין דער אנפאנג פון די הויליגע שריפטען, ווערט קלאר אנגעווויזען אז נאר נאם אליין האם בע-שאפען די גאנצע וועלט. אין דעם ספר בראשית לעזען מיר, אז נאך זיין צורוק קערען פון צו שלאכען די קענינע, האם מלכי צדק, דער קעניג פון שלם, בגאנגענן אברהם מנמצען און האם איהם בעבענשט, און ער האם גערופען, „געבענשט זיי אברם, צו דעם אויבערשטען גאם, וואס האם בע-שאפען דעם הימעל און די ערד." און אין דעם ספר דברים האם משה רבנו געמאכט דיזען גרויסארטיגען ערקלערונג: „זעה, צו דעם האר דיין גאם, גהערען די הי-מעלס היטלען, די ערד און אלעס וואס דארויף איז." שרייבער טים יאהרען שפע-טער האבען אנגעקלונגען דיזע ערקלערונ-גען אין פערשידענע פראזען. און חאבען אונז שפארק פערזיכערט אז די ערד און אלעס וואס דארויף איז גהאריגט צו גאם. בשעת יעזוס איז אויף דיזער וועלט גע-קומען, צו גענבען צו דער מענשהייט אן אמתין בעגריף פון דעם בחהון פון די זאכען אויף וועלכע מען חאפט, האם ער קלאר אנגעווויזען אז דער מאשער (גאם) וואס האם בעשאפען און בעזארגט אלע גוטע זאכען אויף דער וועלם, חאם [נעגעבען אלעס וואס ער האם בעשאפען צו זיינע קינדער, ווי למשל אין זיין ערצעהלונג פון דעם צולאזענעם זוהן, וואו ער שפעלם פאר ווי דער מאשער פערזיכערט זיין עלט-מען זוהן, אז ער איז אימער בעווען מים איהם. און אז אלעס וואס ער פער-מאגם בעהערם צו איהם צו בעזיצען און בעגונען. אבער אין זיין משל פון דער וואהרער פערוואנדשאפט, וואס עקזיסטירם צווישען גאם און מענש, האם יעזוס קלאר אנגעווויזען אז גאם בעזיצם און שויעם גים מאשרוילע זאכען. מאכטיג אז ער האם אלעס וואס גאם בעזיצם, אבער ער מעקער פון דעם עקר פון גאם מלכות השמים, לויט ווי דער משיח, דאם היימם די וואהר-הייט, האם אים אויסגעדריקם, אז מיר זיין קלענדער אויך א בעזיצען אונז פון דעם, וואס מיר בעזיצען אין גאם. דאם הייסם אבער נים אז מענשען בעשמחם נים זיין פול פערמעגען."

פון די פארשיעדענקייט ביבלישע מעקסמס, און נאך אנדערע שפריכווערטער פון יעזוס, לויט ווי די לעהרע פון קריסם-שען סיינעם מאכם זיי קלאר און פער-שטענדליך, קענען מיר לייכם זעהן אז גאם בעשאפם און בעזיצם אלעס וואס איז ווארהאפטיג און איביג; און אויסער דעם, קענען מיר זעהן אז דערפאר וואס דער מענש איז בעשאפען אין דעם בעשאפם פון גאם איז ער מעראליזיבם טים גאם, און שפיגעלם אם אלעס וואס גאם בעזיצם, און דורך דיזע אפשפיגלונג פערמעגם ער אלעס וואס גאם דריקם אוים. מיר קענען דערמיט בער זעהן אז דער נעשיהל פון מאשער-יעלע פערמעגען איז א שפארבליכער בעגריף, וויזיל עס פערלי-הען דעם מענשען וואהרען איינגעשאפם, און פערשאפם איהם פיל שפערק און אוני-גלייך, מיט דורך פיל שלעכ מיז דורך ווייי-נים מאטריעלע פערמעגען. אין איהר בוך, „די ערשטע קירכע פון קריסם, וויסען-שאפטמאן, און פערשיידענע שריפטען" (1. 5) שרייבם מרס. עדי אזוי וועגען דעם מענשען וואהרען איינגעשאפם: „גאנץ שפעזיפיזערם פון זיין שפערליכען מרים.—זיין חלום וואס קומם פון דער פער-בלענדונג פון די פיזישע חושים, איז די לעהרע פון קריסטשען סיינעם וואס שטעלם דעם מענשען נאר אלס גאמים בילד. אלס זיין אידעע,—אן אידעע וואס קוויסטירם צוזאמען מים גאם, גאם גים צו דעם מענשען אלץ דינג. און דער מענש כן-זיצם אלעס וואס גאם גים איהם."

דיזער בעפוהל פון וואהרע פערמעגען קען מען נאר שפירען דורך א בעמיהען צוזאמצו, און קען ווערען אויסגעדריקם, מיט פון די קלענסטע און מיז איז די גרעסטע בעשענקען. פון דעם מענשען

Conscious Possession

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SEVERAL places in the earlier Scriptures it is made plain that God is the sole possessor of His universe. In Genesis we read that when Abraham was returning "from the slaughter . . . of the kings" Melchizedek came out to meet and bless him. The king of Salem then said, "Blessed be Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth." And in Deuteronomy Moses makes a sweeping declaration in these words: "Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's thy God, the earth also, with all that therein is." Subsequent writers echoed these statements in differing phrase, averring that the earth and all its fullness belongs to God.

When Jesus came to give humanity the true sense of substance and possession, he made it clear that the Father who creates and possesses all gives all He possesses to His children; as, for instance, in his parable of the prodigal son the Master represented the father as having assured the elder brother that he was always with him and all that the father possessed was for the son to possess and use. But in illustrating this true relationship Jesus did not imply that God possesses or gives material things. Indeed, he declared on one occasion that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

From the foregoing Scriptural texts and from other sayings of the Master, as illumined in Christian Science, we may readily see that God creates and possesses all that is real and eternal; and, further, that man in God's likeness through his unity with his Maker possesses by reflection all that God expresses. The sense of material possessions, therefore, is a mortal belief which so misstates man's real status as to bring about much discord and unhappiness through an excess or lack of things material. Concerning man's true status and possessions in Science, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 5), "Wholly apart from this mortal dream, this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image, His idea, coexistent with Him—God giving all and man having all that God gives."

This sense of possession is purely mental, and it may be demonstrated in the most minute or in the more extensive affairs of life. Men, women, and children think that they encounter, at times, untoward or painful conditions, which God did not originate or confer; and suffering follows this false sense of origin and substance. But the right application of Christian Science heals this false sense; for even little children often prove the fallacy of this mortal sense by a simple, conscious sense of Truth and Love as God, who gives all that is real or good.

As one grows in the understanding of Christian Science, he thinks less about gaining material possessions, and strives to know more about the truth concerning spiritual possessions, even the fundamental fact of God's possession of the universe, testified to in the foregoing Scriptural texts. Then the student sees more and more clearly what God has given man to possess in the mental realm, finding that discords were never given to man by God, and that God has given His image "richly all things to enjoy."

The student of this Science of Christianity finds harmony through an acceptance of its teachings and through the spiritual understanding and use of what he really possesses of the kingdom of God through the revelation of Christ, Truth. Of this possession Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 576): "This kingdom of God 'is within you,'—is within reach of man's consciousness here, and the spiritual idea reveals it. In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

The Trees

Walking in my garden when the sun was falling,
And flocks were homing, and lapwings calling,
And my lane was loud with the cheerful clatter
Of horses' hoofs, and plowmen's chatter;
When all was sound, yet all was still
As night came stealing up the hill;
I saw four trees against the sky,
Four giant trees, supremely high,
Through whose thick leaves the red, expiring sun
Shed his last radiance and then was done.
And, wondering whose they were—I had just come
And had not yet explored this second home—
With curious eyes I followed their trunks' line
Down to the hedge—and saw that they were mine!
For there in the farthest corner, like a wood,
In my own garden these four giants stood—
I, who had naught but a few poor books to call my own,
To own these kings—How my estate has grown!

FRANK EYRES.

Certain Roumanian Handicrafts

The key-note of the Roumanian peasant's household economy is self-sufficiency. I have visited a peasant's establishment at Braza-de-jos, near Câmpina, where the head of the family and his sons had built a neat house, a substantial barn and several sheds. . . . The mother of the family and the daughters had spun and woven every article of clothing, every rug, every curtain. That is the typical country home throughout Greater Roumania. They often make their own furniture and their own pottery, and take pride in their artistic qualities. The men's work overlaps the women's; the "caciula"—the high fur cap of Eastern Europe—and the leather sandals (the "opinci") are his handiwork, and he tans the skins for them; he is often competent to embroider the gay vest and trousers which are his holiday attire. The women, on the other hand, grow and treat the hemp, as well as do other farm work; and of course it falls to them to spin and card the wool.

It is the national costume that first rouses the visitor's admiration. One notices resemblances in patterns and colours to those of one or other Balkan people—the "fota" (tunic), brightly embroidered with tapestry designs, and probably of Albanian origin, is common to all the South Slavs, especially the Serbs and Macedonians—but a special Roumanian character is given by greater harmony and refinement of the colouring, a more conscious regularity of the pattern, an instinctive avoidance of the crude and glaring. The purest tradition in costume has been kept in the remote Carpathian valleys; the shepherd of the mountain pastures is here also the most typical Roumanian. His "opinci" (leather sandals) appear on Trajan's Column and the Adam-Klissi monument; his "gluga," a sort of sheepskin hood coming down to the breast, is equally ancient. He wears either the "caciula," the high lamb-skin cap, or a "palaria," a pointed, broad-brimmed, felt hat, much like that of the Balkan shepherd. The sheepskin vest, "pieptar," worn with the wool on the inner side, is often so richly embroidered in coloured silk (raised and spun by the woman) that the skin itself disappears from view; the shirts are also lavishly embroidered, particularly about the shoulders and on the lower hem; the shirt is caught about the waist by a belt, and is not tucked in, but worn outside, coming to a little above the knee. This is also the style shown on Trajan's Column! . . .

The colours of these costumes are brilliant and yet harmonious. One can imagine how the effect is often heightened by the necklaces of silver and even gold coins. Whoever has seen the "hora," the traditional folk-dance, under the brilliant Roumanian sun, with the eddying lines of bright-clad women and white-trousered men, gracefully carrying out the immemorial figures and steps, has had a glimpse of the old Thracian civilization, neighbour and kinsman of that of the Greeks.—CHARLES UPSON CLARK, in "Greater Roumania."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventure Comes to Ben

By MARJORIE WILSON

BEN was just fourteen, and he lived in what was described as Oak Alley, in a district known as Poplar, in London. The only trees he knew were those that grew in the city squares, and the only birds he knew were sparrows. If you had described to him a blue tit, he would have screwed up his eyes in the way he did when he laughed, and thought you were telling fairy stories. If you had asked him what a poplar was, he would have said it was a place where people lived—where he lived, in fact—and that it was made up of gray houses, gray chimneys, and a dock.

Now, one day adventure came to Ben. Playing about by the docks one morning he picked up a shining shilling which lay half embedded in some mud at his feet.

A shilling! He looked at it on both sides, and then clenched it tightly in his fist, and ran off to a shop he knew where buns could be bought for half price when they were over a day old.

Twopence gave him a meal, with one bun over which he put in his pocket, and feeling very happy and very rich, he hailed a passing omnibus and boarded it.

He mounted to the top, and drove in the very front seat like a king in his coach, riding through enchanted streets. A man sitting on the next seat said, "All the way," when the conductor asked for his fare, so Ben said, "All the way," too. This, to his astonishment, cost him ninepence, which left only one penny out of the shilling.

However, it was such a lovely day, and he was having such a wonderful time, he determined to make the best of it, and to go wherever the ticket took him.

Beside the Busy Thames

On and on they went. Some of the way lay by the side of the sparkling Thames, where slow barges were moving, and busy little steamers hurried along; then through crowded streets filled with motor traffic, people, and carts, with mile after mile of shops lining the pavements. Ben had never imagined that London was so large.

And then, when they had been traveling for some time, the shops and traffic began to be more scattered; houses became less packed together, until at last fields spread about like mossy carpets.

Ben's heart gave a big bound! Why, he was coming to the country! Distances began to unfold like a moving picture. Low hills came into view, and a small wood stood up straight in the sunlight.

Now, although Ben was fourteen, he had never known anything but life in gray Oak Alley and its gray surroundings, and even in the moving pictures the country looked gray, but here was a world with a green floor, green walls, and with far-away places also soft and green.

And then the conductor called out, "All change," and Ben got down from the bus and began to walk down the road where trees nodded to him, and birds, flying about, sang of life that was free and beautiful.

This was adventure! What could be better than this? Never mind about getting home—he would walk it all right—and no one would wonder where he was because he was used to wandering about all day.

Suddenly he began to feel a bit hungry. Should he eat his last bun? He was just about to draw it from his pocket when something happened which put all thought of buns out of his head for the moment.

Sitting by the side of the road, with his little black nose held high in the air, while yelps proceeded from his mouth, was a black and white puppy, obviously proclaiming to the whole world (which happened to be only Ben) that he was as absolutely and completely lost as any puppy could possibly be.

Ben bent down to him and picked him up, and the little fellow licked his face and cuddled his small nose into the ragged sleeve of Ben's coat. Then he looked into Ben's eyes, and seemed to say, "You're a gentleman."

Daniel, of Whitegate Manor

Ben looked at his collar. His name, it seemed, was Daniel, and he lived at Whitegate Manor, Dunbury, wherever that was.

Ben decided he would have to do some exploring, and started by inquiring at a tiny shop that stood at the side of the road. Over a stile, and a mile or so across the fields, he was told. A house with tall chimneys, and pillars to the front door.

"Come on, Daniel!" said Ben, "we'll find it somehow," and Daniel licked Ben's hand and said with his eyes, "I like you, you're just my sort."

But the finding of Daniel's house was not such a simple undertaking as might have been imagined, and took quite a long time, and as they went trudging on Ben's hunger popped out of its temporary hiding place again just to remind him that it was still there. So he took his bun out of his pocket and began to eat it.

And then he noticed that Daniel's eyes were saying quite clearly, "I've got a hunger, too."

So he divided the bun in two, and they continued their journey with only half a hunger each instead of a whole one.

At last Ben saw tall chimneys rising against dark cedar trees, and a house with a front door with two pillars like the ones at the cinema, and he knew it must be Daniel's home, so he went up the steps and rang the bell.

A tall, dignified-looking man answered it, and taking Daniel from Ben's arms said, "Thank you, sonny, thank you," after Ben had explained how he had found him. Ben turned quickly away, because he felt that he wanted desperately to put out his arms and take Daniel back. But the tall man called after him to wait.

Another man came into the hall at that moment. He was young and jolly-looking, and called Ben "old chap," and asked where he lived, and how he had come to find Daniel.

Ben explained how he had picked up the shilling and had come on a bus from Poplar; and how he had then seen Daniel howling by the roadside.

The man looked solemnly down at Ben's worn shoes. "Spent your shilling on the buns and the bus, and are going to walk home, eh?" he asked.

But Ben did not answer. A sudden idea had flashed into his mind, and he gazed up at the young man and asked him a question instead.

"I suppose you ain't got no work for me sir?" he said. "Just odd jobs, or something? My Dad, he's only on half time, and I've been looking for work to help them at home. I'd do anything."

"That's rather a strange coincidence," the man said. "Look here, laddie, have you ever been for a ride in a car? Well, you shall come with me and show me the way to your home. We will ask your father if he can spare you. We are looking for a boy to help in the garden. How would you like to learn the job?"

Ben was almost too happy to think while the car was being fetched. And as he was waiting, a black and white puppy wriggled out of the front door and licked his hand.

Ben leaned down and whispered into the little cocked ear, "Perhaps I'm coming back!"

And Daniel seemed to understand, for he wiggled his tail furiously, and looked up into Ben's face. "What wonderful times we shall have together, you and I!" he seemed to say.

Bookmarks for Gifts

IF YOU want to surprise your mother, or an auntie or a friend, why not make them a pretty bookmark like the one in the illustration?

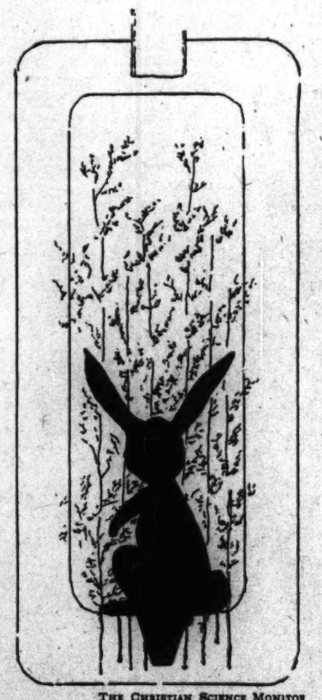
You will need 2 pieces of cardboard (correspondence cards will do), a small piece of black paper, cellophane, 14 or 15 stalks of lawn grass in seed, a piece of ribbon, about 6 inches long, and a tube of glue.

Cut each card to measure 4½ inches by 2 inches. Draw a border ⅜-inch wide on the two long sides and one short side. On the other side make the border ½-inch wide. This will be the bottom of the cards. Use a sharp knife to cut out the center part, leaving the cardboard frames. The corners may be round instead of square, if you like.

Cut the cellophane in two pieces, each rather smaller than the cards and glue to each frame.

Press the grass for several days before using. It will look prettier if it is tinted with water color paints. Be sure the grass is dry and then very carefully glue it along the bottom of both cards so that it will show through the cellophane.

Look through your magazines for a picture of a dog, a rabbit, or a kitten. Be sure it is small enough to fit inside the cardboard frame. Trace it on the black paper and cut out. It is a good



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Half of Bookmark, Showing Grass, Animal and Ribbon in Place.

plan to leave a strip of paper below the feet of the animal to hold it in place. Attach the animal to one of the cards, over the grass, being sure his feet are right on the edge of the frame.

At the top of the same card, in the middle, paste the ribbon down about ¼ inch.

Place the two cards together, the grass, the animal and the ribbon being on the inside, and glue together. Two lines of water color around the edge of the frames will improve them. Be sure to use colors which harmonize with the ribbon.

Hold your card to the light and you will see your pet in the grass.

Another attractive bookmark is made similarly. Have two pieces of cardboard cut into frames and cover with cellophane as before.

Press some tiny flowers (choose those which are not thick) and fine grass stalks in seed in a heavy book. After pressing, tint the flowers dainty colors and make the grass a more vivid green.

Make a pattern of a vase which will fill one-third the space in the frame. Trace the pattern on a piece of tinfoil or silver paper. Cut out two vases, leaving a small strip at the bottom for attaching. Take one of the vases and at the top arrange the flowers and grass in a pretty way, then glue in place and put the other vase over it, and it will look as though the flowers were really in a vase. Attach vase and ribbon and finish as before.

Animal Puzzle

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE BIG, KIND ANIMAL?

Here you see a jolly party of little animals playing with a ball they have found in the field. Just outside the picture, watching them at their fun, is a big, kind animal—too big to join in the game but very willing to carry them all home on his back when the frolic is over. Guess who it is. If you write the names of the five different animals in the picture, one below the other, and then choose one letter from each, either from the beginning or from the end of the name, you will quickly find out.

Friends With Ragged Aprons

MILDRED and Alice were playing under the grape arbor when they heard Mother's call and as they recognized the stern tone of it they looked at each other questioningly.

"Have you done something you shouldn't?" Mildred asked quickly in a low tone.

"I was just reading before I came out here," Alice replied. "Maybe it's you."

"I have been reading too," Mildred said.

But they hurried their steps toward the house, wondering why Mother's voice had not sounded gay and laughing, as it usually did. As they went up to the side porch they watched Mother's face closely; two serious, wondering little girls.

"Girls, I want to talk to you about your treatment of your very best friends." Mother's voice was low and her eyes stern.

"Marjorie and Betty?" the girls asked together.

"No. Friends with whom you spend more time than with them. You have mistreated them badly." Mother was very serious. "I found one friend with her pretty coverall apron dreadfully torn, another lying flat on his face in a way that nearly broke his back, and still another with his face smudged from your dirty fingers."

"Why, Mother!" Mildred's eyes were wide, "We have never torn anyone's apron."

"Nor thrown anyone down on his face!" Alice ejaculated.

* * *

"Come with me." Mother turned and the girls followed her down the hall and into the library. "Look at poor 'Snubs'," she said pointing to a book, face down on the sofa. "If he had not been such a sturdy, well-bound 'friend' your treatment of him would have broken his back."

"Oh, Mother!" Both girls' faces had brightened as Mother spoke. "We thought you meant we had hurt real friends."

But Mother's expression had not changed; she was still very serious and her voice had not lost its sternness.

"I do mean *real* friends," she said. "You haven't another friend, anywhere, who has been so kind about entertaining you as 'Snubs' has been with his Diary. Why," she paused reflectively, "you surely remember the rainy days you have spent with him and the evenings after, when your little boy and girl friends had gone home. He has been ready to be with you whenever you wanted him."

"I guess he is a real friend," Mildred agreed thoughtfully.

"And don't you think you have mistreated him by throwing him down like that?" Mother continued.

"Do you mean we should close him carefully and lay him on the table?" Mildred asked.

"A better way would be to close him carefully and put him back on the shelf, with his back toward you—so that you can see his name and distinguish him from your other friends."

Mildred picked the book up and placed it carefully on the shelf and as she tried to straighten it in line with the other books she exclaimed, "Look, Alice, most of our 'friends' are facing the wrong way, so that we can't tell who they are. Let's put them all in the right way."

"While you are doing that," Mother was smiling now, "wouldn't it be well to look for aprons that need mending?"

Two pairs of questioning eyes were raised to hers. "What do you mean?"

"This." Mother picked a book up from the floor in front of the fireplace and showed them a badly torn cover. "Your 'Dutch Friends'' apron is torn almost beyond repair."

"Oh!" Alice's face lighted with understanding. "I always thought that the cover was just to make books look pretty."

"It is partly for that," Mother answered, "but chiefly it is to keep the real cover—your friend's dress—clean."

"Could we mend the torn ones with tape?" Mildred asked.

"Certainly."

Quickly the books were turned about, faces in and backs out, and the ones with torn 'aprons' laid aside for mending.

* * *

"Here is a 'friend' with its apron entirely gone," one of the girls cried.

"Why not make it a new apron?" Mother suggested.

"Could we?" Mildred exclaimed.

"How?" Alice asked.

"We will make it out of plain white paper," Mother said.

She showed them how to measure the size, and how to fold the edges of the paper in, and where to paste it so it would not slip off the book too easily. It was great fun and when it was finished Mildred started to put it on the shelf.

"But it has no name!" she exclaimed. "Just a plain white back. Could I print it on with colored crayons?"

"That would be a splendid idea," Mother agreed.

"And I'll cut a pretty picture out of a magazine to paste on the front of it," Alice said. "A plain white apron isn't so pretty as the one it had when it came to us, and if we paste a pretty picture on, it will show that we have learned how to treat our 'friends'."

The finished 'apron' was so lovely that they decided to make new ones to replace all the badly torn ones.

By late afternoon every book on the shelves was standing up straight as a soldier, each one in line with the other, and with their covers new or mended.

"Don't they look neat?" Alice asked.

"They show that we like them, now," Mildred said. "And that we are going to treat them better after this."

"I had never thought anything about it before," Alice said.

"Nor I," Mildred agreed. "But they are going to be treated like the real friends they are from now on."

Books
For Boys and Girls

"The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog"
New Edition, $1.00

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More of Milly-Molly-Mandy 1.35
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Mail Bag

Baldwin, New York

Dear Mr. Scroggins:

Ever since the Lady-in-whose-Garage-I-have-my-Winter-Quarters first told me about you, I have been wanting to write to you. However, that was over three years ago, and I was just a young girl at that time.

Would you like to know something of the place where I live? Behind several rather small houses, on a neat little street, are five acres of wild land with trees, underbrush, a brook which widens into a small lake and many other things to delight birds and small animals, and this land is kept as a sanctuary for us little people of the woods, by the people who own it and live in the little houses.

I was born here and one day, while frisking about, I ran up on a little yellow garage and found between the boards and tile roof above, a delightful place for a home, so I established mine there. The overhanginig part of the roof forms a fine entrance, beautifully concealed by a gorgeous climbing rose which covers the garage.

I lived in the garage nest until I married and my husband and myself thought the woods a more secluded place in which to bring up a young family, so we built another home in a large six-trunked maple, where we live in the summer.

In the fall, however, I always return to the dry, cozy quarters in the garage. My husband and I send our very best love to you and dear Mrs. Scroggins. My husband's name is Mr. Squidger, and I am,

Saucy Sally

[The owner of the garage writes: This little squirrel is the neighborhood pet. She knows her name and comes when called, and is altogether delightful.—Ed.]

London, England

Dear Editor:

I love the Children's Page. Thank you very much for it. I am a little boy, 6 years old, and I have three sisters called Hilary, Mary and Nancy. We have just opened a Monitor and found Nancy's letter in it. We were so glad! Please print mine too. I like to help my mummy. I can set the table and run errands like Milly-Molly-Mandy. My daddy gave me a tent and I slept in it in the garden. It was fun! Please will some boys write to me,

David T.

American Children to Chinese Children

HOW many American children would like to join hands with Chinese boys and girls across the sea? Thousands will have an opportunity to do so this year, through the Friendship Folios that are being provided for them by the Committee on World Friendship Among Children.

Do you remember this committee's earlier friendship projects? In 1926-27, 13,000 doll messengers went to Japan for the Japanese Doll Festival and each one of them found a home in a Japanese school. In return, two million Japanese children joined their pennies and sent 58 beautifully dressed dolls to America. After a tour over the United States they are now carefully preserved in leading museums.

The next year 30,000 Friendship School Bags were sent to Mexico and Mexican children sent back exhibits of their school art work—one for each state in the Union.

In 1929-30, 28,000 Friendship Treasure Chests went to children in the Philippine Islands and, thousands of them sent

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Friendship Folio.

"Thank you" letters to the United States.

This year the Committee felt that the good will gifts should be something very inexpensive, so that every child who wished to do so, might send a gift.

There are 190,000 schools in China and it is hoped that there will be one Friendship Folio for each school. These folios, which are made of heavy brown paper, will each contain a message of good will in English and Chinese from the children of the United States to the children of China; six beautiful pictures to hang on the walls of Chinese schools; snapshots of American children, their homes and schools, picture postcards, and pictures clipped by the children, showing famous buildings, beautiful scenery, animals, etc.

These folios can be obtained by sending 60 cents to the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The project started in October and all folios are to be completed by August, 1933, so that they can be distributed in China on China's Independence Day, October 10, 1933.

On account of the great floods in China, many little children there are hungry and with these Friendship Folios it is hoped to send money for food. When American boys and girls learn that 50 cents will give 50 little folk a substantial meal, they will enjoy sharing their movie and candy allowance with them.

Out of Doors

"What a day!" the people say.
"Better stay indoors and play.
Clouds are racing overhead—
Come and read your book instead."
Teddy wagged his tail at me,
"Let's go for a walk!" said he.

My umbrella is of green,
With blue patches in between;
And my scarf is scarlet red
Like the tammy on my head.
What care we how hard it pours
If we're only out of doors!

D. A. LOVELL.

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Clowns, Marionettes, Conjurors for your Children's Party
Hats and Caps, Balloons, Crackers and Novelties. Everything on hire for fêtes and bazaars.
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"Fresh Paint"

There's an advertisement for you. The sign "Fresh Paint" registers; it starts a train of thought; it's news! The skeptic may apply a doubtful finger; but most of us believe this message. Tomorrow when the paint is no longer "fresh," this sign will be gone.

Every day of the year, newspapers are crammed chock-full of such *fresh news*. It may be the latest information from a great international conference. . . . It may be a description of new styles in shoes at a local store. . . . But whether it's battleships or ladies' footwear it's NEWS, fresh, vital, important, timely—the story of the present, the hint of the future.

The advertisements in a daily newspaper mirror local commerce with all the flexibility and up-to-dateness of the front page. The public is not interested in last month's grocery specials any more than in last month's baseball or football games. So the advertising in your daily paper must change—day by day—just as the news columns. And, why not? Advertisements *are* news!

When a friend of yours shows a profound ignorance of important current events, you say—"Don't you ever read the papers?" You may ask the same question of all those who never know where to shop . . . or what's new in the world of merchandise. That's all in the papers . . . in advertisements . . . news . . . the latest . . . the true . . . the timeliest.

STOCK PRICES RALLY AFTER EARLY DROP

Tone Becomes Steadier but Trading Continues Exceedingly Dull

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—The stock market began the new week with traders still taking a watchful waiting attitude today, and accepting a further slump in sterling exchange calmly.

The somewhat better undertone which developed Saturday was still apparent, however, and such light selling as appeared was readily absorbed. Price movements were in the main too narrow to mean much, although a few shares lost a point or so in the early trading. These losses were mostly regained by midday, however, and a number of the leaders were then fractionally higher. Trading was exceedingly quiet.

Mild resistance was displayed by the market in rather dull late trading. Shares that sagged in the early part of the session steadied, and a number of the leaders recorded fractional gains.

Allied Chemical recovered more than a point, and smaller advances were registered by American Telephone, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel and Chrysler.

The turnover aggregated only about 500,000 shares.

Seasonal Recession

Week-end trade reviews indicated that business was taking the usual course for this time of year. Standard Statistics Company said "business continues to recede at a rate equal to seasonal, or somewhat greater." The war debt problem, and the forthcoming session of Congress, were widely mentioned as injecting elements of uncertainty, but in any case, the business trend at this time is normally downward, and if the recession does not exceed the usual seasonal proportions, Wall Street will not be disturbed.

The October railway net operating income reports attracted considerable attentionfi in that many of the leading carriers were able to show increases over the like month of last year. Gross, however, was generally lower, so that the gains in net merely reflected curtailment of expenses.

How long the roads may be able to hold their maintenance expenditures to such low levels remains problematical. Railroad purchases of steel this year will probably be the smallest in more than a generation.

One steel expert estimates that the total amount of steel rails rolled by mills this year will be the smallest since 1877.

Financial quarters awaited with keen interest the latest British note on the debt payment due Dec. 15. In the meantime, commodity prices were somewhat less sensitive to the movement of sterling than they seemed last week. Bar silver sagged ⅛ cent to 25⅝ cents an ounce, however, the lowest in history.

Bonds Are Irregular

Conflicting price trends ruled in the bond market today as foreign and domestic problems held the attention of statesmen and financiers.

Continued uncertainty regarding the war loan situation, another sharp drop of the British pound sterling to the lowest rate on record, and an apparent seasonal sagging of trade and industrial indices mitigated against the forward movement of most senior securities.

As in recent sessions, however, a number of the highest grade loans maintained a firm front, and several even recorded fractional gains. Consolidated Gas 4½s duplicated their year's high at 98⅞ as did American Telephone 5s of 1960 at 104 and other selective utilities were noticeably steady. Trading in all categories was somewhat dull.

Semi-speculative issues were decidedly irregular, the tendency of the lower priced railroads being toward lower levels. Among the carrier liens that recorded declines were some of Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Nickel Plate and Southern. Great Northern 4½s dropped 3 points at one time. Resistance was shown by issues of New York Central, Pennsylvania, Santa Fe and Chespeake & Ohio.

Armour & Co. 4½s were again in demand at a small gain. A better tone was also displayed by Columbia Gas 5s, North American 5s, United States Rubber 5s and Warner Bros. 6s. International Telephones eased, as did loans of American & Foreign Power and Detroit Edison.

British Government 5½s were under pressure, and further small losses were registered by bonds of Belgium and Australia. The Argentines rallied, along with some of the Japanese. German and French issues were steady.

United States Government obligations were quiet and showed few changes.

COMMODITY VALUES HOLD ABOUT STEADY

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended November 23 were 60.5 and $1.652, compared with 60.4 and $1.656 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	89.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	96.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—January	65.0	153.8
February	63.7	156.9
March	63.1	158.5
April	62.2	160.8
May	61.0	163.9
June	59.6	167.9
July	60.4	165.6
August	61.8	161.8
September	62.7	159.6
October	61.1	163.6
Nov., week end Nov. 4	60.3	166.1
Nov., week end Nov. 11	60.3	165.9
Nov., week end Nov. 18	60.4	165.6
Nov., week end Nov. 23	60.5	165.3

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 28	Net Nov. 25
8¼	1¾		Adams Express	1300	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
113½	30½	.25	Air Reduction	1200	84⅝	82	83½	83⅝
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	14⅛	13¼	13⅝	13⅝
8¾	¾		Allegheny Corp	1100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3¾	¾		Allegheny Corp	1100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8¼	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	3¼	3	3¼	..
4	¾		Allegh pf ww XL	900	3	3	3	..
18	5¼		Allegheny Steel	100	10	10	10	..
68⅛	42¼	.60	Allied Chem	8100	70⅛	68	70⅛	72¼
119½	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	117	115½	117	117½
10	4½		Alpha Port Cem	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
23⅜	7	.3	Amerada	800	19½	18⅝	19¼	..
22⅜	3½		Am Ad Co Dpf	600	3	3	3	..
28⅝	5		Am Bank Note	400	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞
9¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	10	4	4	4	..
90	40	7	Am Brake Shoe pf	10	71	71	71	..
71¾	29¾	4	Am Can	8100	51⅜	50½	51⅛	51¼
13	3½		Am Car & Fdry	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
37⅜	18	.37	Am Chicle	100	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	..
8¾	2		Am Colortype	100	4	4	4	..
27	12		Am Com Alcohol	100	19½	19½	19½	19
19⅜	2¾		Am European	100	8½	8¼	8½	..
15	7		Am & For Pow	3100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅜
33	3¾		Am & For Pow 6	100	10½	10½	10½	..
13½	3		Am & For Pow 7	400	12¾	12	12	..
21¼	3¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	9⅝	8¾	9¼	9¼
27	4¾		Am Hide & L pf	400	13	12	12	..
21⅝	6¾	3	Am Ice	700	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
12	2½		Am International	100	7	7	7	7
¾	¼		Am La France	300	¼	¼	¼	..
18¼	3¾		Am Locomotive	300	7	6¾	6¾	..
49	19		Am Loco pf	1100	21⅜	21	21	20¼
33	14	1½	Am News	100	22	22	22	..
12¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
58	15⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	26	26	26	26
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	3700	7¾	7	7¼	7
18¾	3		Am Rolling Mill	1700	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
29½	13⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	400	21⅛	20¾	20¾	20¼
27¼	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	1100	14	13½	14	13⅝
55	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	34	34	34	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	24	24	24	..
137⅝	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	6700	105	103½	104⅞	104⅝
70	10½		Am Type Fdr pf	100	14	14	14	14
39⅛	11	2	Am Wat W&E	3100	18¼	17½	18	19¼
75	26	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	54½	54½	54½	..
31	11	2	Am WW&E et	400	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
10	1¾		Am Woolen	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	..
39⅞	15¼		Am Woolen pf	1500	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅜
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	3100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅞	3		Anaconda Wire	100	6½	6½	6½	..
17½	8½	1.20	Anchor Cap	1100	13½	11	11½	13½
2¾	⅝		Armour Ill A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
⅞	⅜		Armour Ill B	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7½	4		Art Metal Const	300	4	4	4	4
3	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	100	5½	5½	5½	..
42	27	1	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
16⅛	6½	1	Asso Oil	100	15	15	15	..
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	4100	40	38¾	39	39
116	38	5	Atchison pf	100	62¼	62	62	..
40	9¾		Atl Coast Line	100	19½	19½	19½	..
21⅞	8	1	Atl Refining	2100	16¾	16	16⅛	16¼
25½	7½		Atlas Powder	300	10½	10½	10½	..
151¾	28	4§	Auburn Auto	4400	42⅝	40⅝	42⅛	43½
1⅞	½		Austin Nichols	100	1	1	1	..
17¾	1	1	Austin Nichols A	10	17½	17½	17½	..
7⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	6	5⅞	6	6¼

—B—

35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	16	16	16	..
21¾	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	10½	10	10⅜	10½
41¼	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	13½	12½	12½	..
99	61	6½	Bamberger pf	40	73¾	73¾	73¾	..
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
43½	13	..	Beatrice Cream	100	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼
91	68	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	68	68	68	..
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	1100	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
67⅝	11⅜	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	58½	58½	58½	..
13¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	10	9½	10	10
24⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	16⅜	16	16⅛	16½
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	32⅝	32	32	32½
101	50	.50	Blaw Knox	100	25	25	25	..
43½	30	2	Borden	3100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
14¼	⅞	..	Borg Warner	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	200	8	8	8	..
16¼	1½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2300	22	20¾	20¾	21⅛
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	63¼	61½	62	..
24⅞	7	..	Byers	1700	14⅜	14¼	14½	14¼
4½	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
10¾	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	4	4	4	..
3	⅜	..	BuddaMfg	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
4½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	200	2	2	2	2
13¾	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	700	8½	7¾	7¾	..
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	10	11	11	11	12
1⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3¼	3	3¼	..
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	200	11	10⅜	10⅝	..
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
16⅝	10⅛	..	Case Thresh	3500	38⅜	37½	38⅝	38½
12⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	3½	3½	3½	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	7
30⅜	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	23	22½	23	23
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14½
11½	3⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	5300	34	32¼	33⅝	34¼
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	8½	7¾	8¼	..
8	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3½	3	3	3½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	300	8⅝	8½	8½	8¼
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
8¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4½	4½	4½	..
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	5½	4⅝	4⅝	5
24½	2	..	Chi Rl&P 6%	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	8½	8½	8½	..
12½	5	..	Chilekasaha Cot O	100	8	8	8	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	300	6	5	5⅜	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	4000	15	14⅜	14½	14⅜
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	11	11	11	..
1	¼	..	City Stores	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4	1	..	City Stores A	70	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	50	90	90	90	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6	6	6	6
21	5½	..	Columbia Gas	1200	12½	12	12¾	13½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	2900	25¾	24⅝	25	26¼
79⅛	40	6	Columbia G pf A	300	63	63	63	63¾
27⅞	10⅝	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	19	19	19	..
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1000	8½	8⅜	8½	9½
51½	16	..	Comwlth & So	3000	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
88½	27⅝	6	Comwlth & Sou pf	400	69¾	68¾	68¾	69
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
11¾	2⅜	..	Consol Film $ pf	100	7	7	7	..
68⅜	31½	4	Consol Gas	8000	57	55⅜	57	56⅝
98½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	95	95	95	..
10⅜	4½	1	Consol Laundries	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8	4	..	Consol Oil	700	6½	6	6½	6½
1⅝	⅛	..	Consolidator B	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	1000	33	33⅛	33½	34⅛
25½	8¾	1.20	Cnt Insurance	700	15½	14½	15⅛	..
3⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	100	2	2	2	2
9⅝	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	800	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
55⅜	24⅝	3	Cont Products	1700	49	46½	47½	48½
7⅞	1½	..	Corn	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
36½	13½	.21	Cream of Wheat	100	24	24	24	..
32	7⅝	..	Crown Cork & S	500	21¾	21	21	21⅝
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	60	22	21½	21½	..
3½	¼	..	Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	1100	12	12	12	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3⅛
90	60¼	7	Cushman 7%	30	79	78½	78½	..

—D—

13½	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	1000	55	53¼	55	55½
43⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	2900	26	25	25½	25⅝
8	1½	..	Denver R G pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	200	16⅝	16	16	16⅜
26	30½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25	25	25	..
12¾	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	300	13	11½	12	12
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	1200	10¾	9⅝	10	10⅜
23	5	..	Dresser2A	100	7	7	7	7
59⅜	22	2	du Pont de Nem	9500	36½	35½	36¼	35½
108⅛	80¼	6	du Pont de Nem	500	101½	100¼	100¼	..

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	52	50¼	51	51⅜
9⅛	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	5½	5	5	5½
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	18⅛
2½	⅞	..	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅝	1⅜	1¾	1¾
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	7¼	6⅞	7	7½
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	18½	18	18	18¼
23¼	12¾	2	Elec Stg Battery	200	24	23½	23½	..
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	200	13	13½	13	..
2½	⅛	..	Evans Products	200	1	1	1	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	200	10	10	10	..

—F—

27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	15¼	15	15¼	18
94	75	6½	Filmet pf	100	85	85	85	..
34½	55	2½	First Nat Stores	300	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
99	63	6	Florsheim S pf	10	95	95	95	..
¾	⅛	..	F sk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	⅛	..	Foundation	1900	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5½	1	..	Fox Film A	500	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	3400	23⅝	22	23	22

—G—

3½	½	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	2¼	2	2¼	..
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	950	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅝
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15½
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	12¾	12¾	13¼	12½
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	150	4	4	4	..
26⅛	8⅛	.40	Gen Electric	6900	15¼	14⅜	15¼	15
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3400	11½	11½	11½	..
40½	19¾	2	Gen Foods	3800	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	23
2¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	900	1	1	1	1
48½	38	3	Gen Mills	200	39½	38½	39¼	..
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	6900	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13
4	2⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	600	3	3⅛	3	..
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	5½	5	5	..
14	2½	2½	Gen Print Ink	10	4½	4½	4½	..
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3½	3½	3½	..
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	13¾	13½	13¾	12⅞
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras N	2900	18½	17⅝	18¼	17⅝
42	27	1	Ginsbel Bros	100	27½	27½	27½	..
10⅜	3½	..	Glidden	500	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1200	18⅜	15	15⅝	16½
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	900	8¼	8	8	8¼
29⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	1300	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
102	71¼	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	93	93	93	..
80⅜	7¾	..	Goldhaber Bld Hos	300	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	17
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	600	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
11⅜	3⅜	..	Granby	500	5¼	5	5	5¼
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	1600	20	19½	19½	19
25	8½	..	Great Nor pf	1500	10	9⅝	9⅝	10⅜
13¾	4	..	Great N Ore Ctf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
63	48	7	Great W Sug pf	50	73	70½	70½	..
3¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

—H—

4¼	⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12	2	..	Hamilton Watch	100	4	4	4	3
70	37	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	52	52	52	..
3	1	..	Hat Corp Amer	30	1	1	1	..
18	7	..	Harbison Walker	20	6	6	6	..
21	⅜	..	Hartman Corp A	100	1	1	1	..
3½	⅜	..	Hayes Body	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
83	43½	6	Hershey Chcs	300	85	85	85	..
1¾	¼	..	Hoe & Co	100	1	..	..	..
91	110	10b	Homestake M	1100	181	154½	180	186
2¼	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
28⅝	8⅜	..	Houston Oil	400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
6¾	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3	2⅞
97½	83¼	4.50	Household Fin pf	100	83½	83½	83½	83½
73	5	.60	Howe Sound	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
11¼	3⅝	..	Hudson Motor	3000	5¾	5¼	5¼	4⅞
6¾	1½	..	Hupp Motors	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	..

—I—

			Ill Central	1500	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13⅝
7¾	2		Indus Rayon	800	22⅝	22½	22⅝	23
40	7½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	400	28	27	27	28
44⅞	14¾	3	Insuranshare	400	28	27	27	28
37½	10		Inland Steel	100	14	14	14	..
7¾	¾		Inspiration Cop	400	3	3	3	3
8½	3¼		Insuranshare Del	100	8	8	8	8
82⅞	7		Insurshare Md	700	15	15	15	15
14⅝	3¼		Interboro Rap T	700	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
7¾	1⅜		Interlake Iron	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
15	3⅜		Int Agr ppf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
111	85½	9†	Int Business M	300	88½	88	88	89½
19⅛	8⅜	1	Int Cement	200	8	8	8	8⅛
			Int Combustion	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
21	4⅜		Int Combus pf	200	8	8	8	8½
84½	10⅝	1.50	Int Harvester	4100	23⅝	22½	23	23⅛
11⅝	3⅜		Int Hydroelec	800	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
17⅛	8½		Int Nickel	2800	8	7¾	8	7⅞
13	1⅜		Int Paper 5%	20	3	3	3	..
4⅜	½		Int Pap&Pow A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
2	⅛		Int Pap&Pow B	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
13½	3	6	Int Pap&Pow C	2	3	3	3	..
46	24⅝		Int Pr Ink pf	110	45	45	45	..
15¾	3½		Int Tel & Tel	4600	9¾	9¼	9¼	8⅞
18	1½		Interstate Dept S	100	3	3	3	..

—J—

33⅝	10	3	Johns Manville	6400	21½	20½	21¼	21
84	30		Jones & Laughlin	10	48¾	45¾	45¾	..

—K—

9¼	3	..	Kaufmann D St	100	4	4	4	..
4¼	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W	1500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10⅝	3¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
19¾	4⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	7100	10½	9⅞	10	10
10	8¾	1	Kresge	700	10¾	10½	10½	11
110	85	7	Kresge pf	10	97	97	97	..
9¼	¾	..	Kreuger & Toll	100	¾	¾	¾	½
14⅝	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	15	14¼	14⅜	15¼

—L—

11	3⅜	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	6	6	6	..
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	40	84⅜	84½	84⅜	..
4½	..	..	Lehigh Val Coal	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
61⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	40½	40½	40½	41¾
9⅝	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic

STEEL MILLS SLOWING DOWN OPERATIONS

Holiday Respite Retards Activities and Buying Drops Off Generally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Steel operations were down to 15 per cent of capacity at the close of last week, due to the Thanksgiving Day respite. Ordinarily the steels mills observe Thanksgiving and reopen the following days of the week, but this year many took the opportunity to close down certain mills entirely for a few days. Operations will probably start this week at 18 per cent of capacity.

Steel purchasing is declining in volume and will probably not pick up until the middle of January. In most steel commodities and most districts sales in November were under those of October, though it is quite possible that the automobile makers bought more steel the current month for the new models which they have been introducing.

With the lesser volume of business, prices have tended to decline. Iron and steel scrap prices are weak, the general average being no better than midsummer. The reduction by 50 cents a box in tin plate has so far failed to stimulate demand, but producers are confident of good orders before many weeks.

Tin plate consumption has suffered the least among the steel commodities during the readjustment. Canned foods are evidently becoming more popular all of the time, and innovations are being introduced from time to time. A few months ago new potatoes were canned for the first time; for the first Thanksgiving housewives discovered dressing for turkeys in cans.

Some of the major steel products which had heretofore been firm in price, such as steel plates, have developed a little price weakness, at least in the East.

New York Central Active

The best prospects for steel purchasing from any one customer lie with the New York Central. It will shortly buy 20,000 tons of structural steel for a warehouse in New York, a building which will eventually be enlarged and require 80,000 tons. It will also soon purchase 12,000 tons of structurals for concealing its tracks along the Hudson River at New York in the vicinity of Seventy-second Street. Moreover it still has to buy some steel for the construction of 1285 freight cars. Generally speaking, railroad purchasing of steel continues disappointing.

Steel sheets are finding a fairly good outlet in the automobile industry. Some large contracts for bodies have been placed by Chrysler and Hudson. Moreover, large quantities of sheets are being used in the manufacture of 1933 license plates. A good demand for steel is expected soon from the manufacturers of farm implements who are preparing for their spring trade.

The pig iron market has been very dull. The largest contract in the East involved 750 tons booked by the eastern New York maker. Sales at Boston fell to 500 tons after having averaged 800 tons for several weeks. Pig iron prices in the East are unchanged.

The melt of pig iron declined, but this may be only temporary and due to the Thanksgiving holidays. Foundry operations in the East had been 20 per cent of capacity, but were down to about 15 per cent during the last week.

Makers of stoves and other heating equipment are catching up with their orders, and are apt to work at a lessened pace over the next few weeks unless they receive more orders.

Non-Ferrous Metals Decline

The average price for non-ferrous metals was lowered during the last week. Tin and silver met with severe breaks. Copper declined slightly, but lead and zinc were unchanged in price.

Silver and tin are more subject to speculative influences than other metals. The weakness in sterling exchange was the chief factor to pull down these metals. Late in the week tin was seling at 22¾c a pound, with silver at 25⅝c an ounce, which coincides with its record low in 1931.

For several days the domestic price of copper held in the face of a constantly declining European market. Late last week, however, domestic copper was beginning to give way. By the end of the week copper was being sold in Europe at 5.35c a pound compared with 5.80c a fortnight previously.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 28	Last Nov. 26
10 Am Pneu	1	1	1	..
423 Am T&T	105½	103½	104¾	104¾
200 Andes Pet	.08	.08	.08	.10
25 Big Sanf	9½	9½	9½	..
30 Bos El	68½	68½	68½	..
6 B&M A	10	10	10	..
44 Brown pf	4	4	4	4
10 Cal & Hec	3½	3½	3½	..
200 Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	..
100 E Bos Land	.75	.75	.75	..
10 E G&F pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
79 E G&F prpf	65	64	65	..
85 Edison Elec	175	174	175	176½
33 Em Asso	6	6	6	..
100 Elec Sh Coal	5	5	5	..
28 First Nat S	50½	50¼	50¾	50½
55 Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
35 Granfld T&D	1	1	1	1
20 Hygrade	13	12	12	..
70 Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	..
6 Mergentha	20	20	20	20½
10 NE Tel	94	94	94	95
5 Old Colony	83	83	83	..
90 Quincy Min	.75	.75	.75	..
5 Shawmut	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
165 Stone Web	8	8¼	8	8¼
125 Swift & Co	8	8	8	8
200 Uni Found	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
110 Uni Shoe	33½	33	33	33¼
132 Uni Shoe pf	30	29½	30	30
75 US&El Pow	1	1	1	..
5 Uni Gas	2	2	2	1¾
230 Venes M	.75	.75	.75	..
10 War Bros	4½	4½	4½	3¾

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 28	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat No. 2 red	$.63¼	$.63⅝	$.71⅛
Corn No. 2 yellow	.41⅝	.42½	.58½
Oats No. 2 white	.26¾	.28⅝	.37⅛
Flour	3.40	3.50	4.50
Beef, family	13.00	13.00	17.00
Pork	16.50	16.50	31.00
Lard	.0515	.0605	.0825
Cotton, mid up	.0580	.0620	.0820
Zinc	.0315	.0315	.0312
Iron	13.58	13.58	15.31
Steel bl pht	26.0	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05⅝	.0580
Tin	.2300	.2367	.2235
Rubber	.03⅜	.03⅜	.0437
Sugar	.0420	.0425	.0450
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0285
Print cloth	.02¼	.02⅝	.03⅝

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
INDUSTRIALS			
1 Aeme Wire vtc	6	6	6
150 Alum Co Am	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Am Cit P&LB	3½	3½	3½
12 Am Dept St	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25 Am Gas&El	23½	24½	23
2 Am Invest	3	3	3
13 Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Am Sup Power	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Ark Nat Gas A	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Atlas Corp	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Atlas Corp pf A	34	34	34
4 Atlas Corp war	2	2	2⅛
B			
35 †Bell Tel Can	80	80	80
2 Blue Ridge	2¾	2¾	27
Blue Rid cv pf	27¼	27¼	27¼
C			
30 Can Marc Wirel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Carnation	9	9	9
3 Cen St El	2¼	2¼	2¼
42 Cities Service	3⅛	3	3⅛
1 Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
10 Colomb Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 Colum G&E cv pf	76	76	76
3 Colum O&G vtc	1	1	1
33 Comwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Cons G&E Balt	61	61	61
3 Cons Ret Strs	¼	¼	¼
10 Cord Corp	4	4	4
1 Corroon & Rey	1	1	1
10 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
D			
1 Dere & Co	8¾	8¾	8¾
E			
84 El Bond & Sh	21¼	20⅝	21¼
1 El Bond & Sh pf	42	42	42
F			
1 Ford Mot Ltd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
G			
1 Gen G&E cv pf	9	9	9
2 Goldman Sachs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
110 Gt Atl & P nv	147	147	147
1 Gt Nor Pap	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2 Greenfield T&D	1	1	1
1 Gulf Oil Pa	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
H			
3 Hecla Min	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Humble Oil	44	44	44
1 Hygrade Sylv	12	12	12
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Ins Co N Am	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Inters Eq cv pf	14½	14½	14½
L			
8 Lake Shore M	28¾	28⅝	28½
150 Lerner Strs pf	30	30	30
M			
2 Mid St Pet B vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Mid West Util	¼	¼	¼
1 Mo-Kans P L	¼	¼	¼
N			
1 Nat Am Co	¾	¾	¾
1 Nat Banc Service	½	½	½
15 Nat Bellas Hess	1½	1	1
1 Nat Investors	3½	3½	3½
150 N Y P & Lt 7 pf	93	93	93
8 Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
O			
5 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
8 Pac G&E 1 pf	24½	24	24
3 Pennroad	1⅝	1½	1½
120 Pepperell	34	34	34
†1 Pilot Radio A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Pioneer Gold	4½	4½	4½
120 Pure Oil pf	53	53	53
1 Pyrene	2¼	2¼	2¼
R			
1 Reybarn Inc	1	1	1
150 Rochester G&E Epf	91	91	91
S			
10 St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
†10 St Regis Paper pf	22	22	22
2 Salt Cr PJrod	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2 Selected Indust	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Shenandoah pf	15¼	15¼	15¼
9 So C Ed B pf	23¼	23	23
5 St Oil Ind	22⅜	22½	23⅜
2 Stand Sil-Lead	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Starrett	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Stutz Mot Am	11⅜	11	11⅜
1 Swift Int	16¾	16¾	16¾
T			
4 Teck-Hugh G	4	4	4
1 Trans-Lux	1¾	1¾	1¾
U			
7 Unit Founders	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11 Un Lt & Pow A	4	4	4
1 Un Lt & P ev pf	20	20	20
2 US & Int Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 US Elec Pow	1	1	1
W			
1 Woolworth Ltd	11	11	11
CURB DOMESTIC BONDS			
1 Alumin Co 5s '52	95	95	95
6 Am Roll M 5s '48	53	53	53
1 Appal Gas 6s '45	5	5	5
2 Appal Elec Pw 5s '56	87½	87½	87½
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	80	80	80
1 A G&E 5½'38 inv-ctf	20½	20½	20½
8As G&E 5s '50	22½	22	22
9 As G&E 5s '68	21¾	21½	21½
4 As G&E 4½s '49C	20¼	20¼	20⅛
10 As Rayon 5s '50	40½	40½	40½
3 As Tel Ut 5½s '44C	20½	20½	20½
1 As Tel Ut 6s '33	35	35	35
2 As T&T 5½s '55 A	31½	31	31
7 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	93	93	93
2 Bost Con Gas 5s '47	104½	104½	104½
1 Can Nor P 5s '53A	60	60	60
20 Can Pac 6s '42	83½	82½	82½
3 Caterp Tr 5s '35	92½	92½	92½
2 Cedar Rap Mfg 5s'53	92	91¼	91¼
2 Cen Ill Lt 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
2 Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	78	78	78
1 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	75	75	75
3 Cen Ill P S 4½s'67 F	69	69	69
2 Cen Me 5s'55 D	94½	94⅜	94⅜
3 Cen P&L 5s'56	65½	65	65¼
2 Cen Pw Svc 5½s'49	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3 Cin St Car 5½s'52 A	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Cities Ser 5s'50	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 Cit S Gas 5½s'42	45	44½	45
6 Cit SP&L 5½s'49	38¾	38	38¾
1 Comwl Ed 5s'54 B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Comwl Ed 4½s'56 C	96½	96½	96½
4 Comwl Ed 4½s'60 E	95½	95½	95½
13 Comwl Ed 4s'81 F	87⅞	87	87½
4 Comwl Ed 5½s'62 G	104½	104½	104½
3 Comwl Sub 5½s'48A	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Conn L&P 4½'36C	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
5 Conn Riv P 5s'52 A	94	94	94
1 Con Gas Pt 6½s'43A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Con Gas Ut 6s'43A	16	15½	16
1 Consum P 5s'36	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Consum P 4½s'58	101	101	101
2 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	56⅞	56¾	56¾
3 Cudahy P 5½s'37	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Dayton P&L 5s'41	103¾	103⅜	103¾
6 Det C Gas 5s'50 B	83	83	83
1 Det Int Br 6½s'52	5	5	5
1 Dix Gulf G 6½s'37A	82½	82½	82½
1 EUtInv 5s'54A	17½	17½	17½
4 EdElIl 5s '35	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	43½	43	43⅛
2 Fed Sugar 6s '33	2½	2½	2½
5 Fed Wat 5½s'54	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
2 Fla P&L 5s '54	64	64	64
7 Fla P S½s '79 A	59	58½	58½
1 Gatin P 5s '56	61½	61¼	61¼
3 GenPubUt 6½s'33	28½	28½	28½
2 GenWWk 5s '43 A	42⅝	42½	42½
2 GenWWk 6s '44 B	11½	11½	11½
1 GenWWk 6s B '44cod	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 GeoCarPow 5s '52	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 Geo Pow 5s '57	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Gillette 5s '40	99	99	99
1 GdTrnk 6s '36	99½	99½	99½
3 Gt W P 5s '46	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
1 GulfOilPa 5s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 GulfOilPa 5s '37	100	100	100
1 GulfStPt 4½s '61 B	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Hygrade Food 5s '49	42	42	42
1 Ill Pw & L 5½s '57	53½	53½	53½
2 Ill Pw & Lt 6s '53 A	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Ill Pw & L 5½s'54 B	67	68¼	68¼
1 Ind & Mich 5s '55	96	96	96
9 Ind Svc 5s '50	31	31	31
10 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	31	31	31
1 Indnapls P&L 5s '57A	86½	86½	86½
5 Indnapl Wat 5½s'53	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Insull Ut Inv 5s'40 B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
29 Inter P Sec 7s '57 E	89¾	89	89¼
1 Int Ir & Stl 5½s A'46	42	42	42
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	61	60¼	60¼
1 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	62	62	62
2 Ia P&L 4½s '58A	86½	86½	86½
3 Ia Pb Svc 5s '57	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	74½	74½	74½
10 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	70	70	70
8 Louis P&L 5s '57	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Mid West Ut 5s '32	9¼	9	9¼
2 Mid W Ut 5s '33	9½	9½	9½
1 Mid W Ut 5s '35	9½	9½	9½
1 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	82½	82½	82½
2 Miss-Riv P 5s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Monongs WP5½s'52D	71	71	71
3 Montl LH&P 5s'51 A	88	87	87
5 Mont LH&P 5s'70 B	87½	87½	87½
9 Munson SS 6½s'37	10½	10	10
1 Narraganasett 5s'57	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Narraganasett 5s'57 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Natl El P 5s'78	4	4	4
7 Nat Pub Svc 5s'78	21	20½	20½
23 Nevada Cal E 5s'56	61½	61	61½
6 N Eng G&E 5s '50	83	83	83
1 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	59½	59½	59½
20 NY Pw&Lt 4½s'67	93¾	93½	93½
6 NY St E&G 4½s'80	83½	83½	83½
11 NorAmL&P5s'33	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 NorAmL&P5s'57	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 NorAmL&P5½s'56A	43	42½	43
1 Okla G&E 5s'50	83½	83½	83½
1 OklaPaWat5s'48A	60	60	60
5 Pac G&E 4½s'57 B	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	96	96	96
4 Pac G&E 5s'58D	101	101	101
1 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 PenCmP&L4½s'77	74	74	74
1 PenOP&L5½s'54A	98½	98⅜	98½
3 Pen Pow 5s '50	90	90	90
1 PeoGL&Cos'57C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 PhilaRP5½s'72	106	106	106
2 Pub SNJ 5½s'37 G	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Pub Sv NJ 6s ctfs	112⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Pub Sv S 5½s '48 A	70	70	70
1 Pub SG&L 5½s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Pug SP&L 5s '8 C	63½	63½	63½
3 Pub SP&L 4½s 50 D	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Rep Gas 6s '43	17	17	17
1 Safe Har W 4½s'59	86½	86½	86½
5 Seattle Lt 5s '49	46½	46¼	46½
1 ShawngW&P4½ '67A	58½	58½	58½
1 Sioux C G&E6s'47	90	90	90
4 SEP&L 6s 2035 A xw	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 So Cal Ed 5s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
18 So Cal Ed 5s '54	103	103	103

Sales		High	Low	12:30
2 So IndG&E 5½s	'57	103¾	103¼	103¾
3 Sw G&E 5s	'57 A	81	81	81
1 SowstNatO	6s '45	33	33	33
1 Stand G&E	6s '33	55	55	55
2 Stand G&E	6s '51	48	47¾	47¾
1 Stand G&E	6s '66	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Stand P&L	6s '57	46	45¾	45¾
3 Sun Oil 5½s	'39	100½	100	100
2 Superpw Ill 4½s	'70	74½	74½	74½
6 Swift & Co 5s	'44	103½	101¾	101¾
3 Tex El S 5s	'60	81½	81½	81½
2 Tex Gas Ut 6s	'42	31	30¾	31
90 Toledo Ed 5s	'62	93½	93½	95½
2 TwinCRT 5½s	'52A	33½	33½	28½
3 UnionGulfCor 5s	'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Un L&P 6½s	'74	83½	83½	83½
1 US Rub 6s	'33	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 US Rub 6½s	'32	100	100	100
1 Utica G&E 5s	'52E	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 VirgPubS 5½s	'46 A	71	71	71
4 West Pa Pw 4s	'61E	96	96	96
1 Wisc P&L 5s	'56 E	85	85	85
FOREIGN BONDS				
5 Baden C Mun	7s '51	43¾	43¼	43¾
7 Cent Bk Ger	6s'52A	39¾	39¼	39¼
10 Cen Bk Ger	6s'51 B	51½	51	51
2 Chile Mtg Bk	6s'31	11¾	11⅜	11⅝
11 Com Prv Bk	5½s'37	51¼	51	51½
2 Huron El	6½s'63 xw	60	60	60
5 Pin Ind Bk	7s'44	68	67	68
3 Guan&Wes R	6s'58A	25½	25½	25½
1 Hamburg El	5½s '38	59	59	59
2 Isarco Hyd El	7s '52	76½	76½	76½
1 Mendoza Pr	7½s '51	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Ruhr Gas	6½s '53 A	45	45	45
18 Ruhr Hsng	6½s '58	41¼	40	41
1 Santa Fe Arg	7s '45	17¼	17½	17½
2 Santiago Chile	7s '49	5	5	5
13 Un El Svc	7s '56 xw	74½	74½	74½

† Actual sales.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1⅛%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	3%
Bar silver	25¾c	25¾c	29¾c
Time loans—			
90 to 90 days	½	½	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	¾@1	¾@1	3 @3½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½ 3⅛@3
60 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½ 3⅛@3
90 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½ 3⅛@3
4 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝ 3⅛@3
5 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞ 3⅛@3⅜
6 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞ 3⅛@3⅜

London Quotations

Call money	2¾%
Short bills	1⅛@1⅛
3 mos bills	1⅛@1¼
Bar gold	128s 4d
Bar silver	17½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%
Com paper	2 @2½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	7½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.18	$3.22	$4.8665
Cables	3.18⅛	3.22⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅞	.0391⅞	.0393
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0510¼	.0510½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377	.2379	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1063	.1691	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0158	.0158	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0655	.0655	.129
Holland—florin	.4019	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1645	.1655	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0300	.0800	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0816	.0819	.183
Sweden—krona	.1737	.1743	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1929	.1923½	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2212½	.2213½	
Shanghai—tael	.2875	.2875	
India—rupee	.2445	.2445	.3650
Japan—yen	.2125	.2125	.4984
Java—florin	.4010	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.2875	.2875	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1600	.1600	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8475	.8475	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

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United States and Canada

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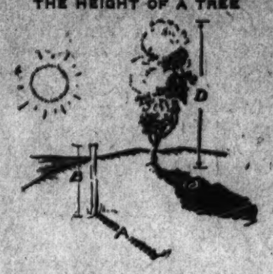
DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

THE HEIGHT OF A TREE



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

You can measure the height of a tree if you use a stick of known length (B). Measure the shadow cast by the tree (C); stand the stick on the ground and measure its shadow (A); then multiply the length of the tree's shadow by the length of the stick, and divide by the length of the stick's shadow—and you will have the height of the tree (D).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Luxuriant, luxurious (E. H.)—The inquirer submits the following sentence from a certain Boston paper: "This brought up the question of whether or not he wouldn't be more successful if he had a nice, new, shiny bus, as luxuriant as the old Concord coach in the days of horse-drawn vehicles."

"Luxurious" should have been used, and we dare say that the sentence might profitably have been made to read: "This brought up the question of whether he would not be more successful if he had a new bus, as luxurious as the old Concord coach."

Use "luxuriant" when referring to vegetation in a flourishing state. ("Roses in Portland grow luxuriantly.") Use "luxurious" when referring to conditions or surroundings of luxury. ("The room was furnished luxuriously.")

Etc. (Mrs. H. J. S.)—The publishers of Webster's support our recommendation that this abbreviation should be read "et cetera."

"Word a Day" (A. N. M.)—This feature has been running (occasionally lapsing into a "hop, skip, and jump") since March 8, 1928.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

Chinese Proverbs

A man of sense talks little and listens much.

The people follow the example of those above them.

A good son is a good brother, good husband, good father, good kinsman, good friend, good neighbor, and good citizen.

Riches adorn only the house; virtue adorns the person.

Be resolved and the thing is done.

A mole can undermine the strongest rampart.

If you don't scale the mountain, you can't view the plain.

Attention to small things is the economy of virtue.

Lookers-on may be better judges of the game than players.

Those who labor with their minds rule; those who labor with their bodies are ruled.

Rime-O-Grams No. 61

Animals of the Americas
Published Oct. 31
ANSWERS

1
With whiskers and tusks
That defy imitation,
On icebergs he spends
His summer vacation.
(Walrus)

2
Within a close armor
Of bony plates small,
It's safe from its foes
When rolled up in a ball.
(Armadillo)

3
They furnished the red man
With robes for his tent,
And food to sustain him
Wherever he went.
(Buffalo)

4
It's tail like a monkey's,
A limb is its couch;
Its children sleep well
Tucked away in its pouch.
(Opossum)

5
Beneath the dark soil
He busily burrows,
Devouring the grubs
As he turns up the furrows
(Mole)

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Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
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"The Christian Science Monitor's"

Quotation for Today

TRY to be happy in this present moment, and put not off being so to a time to come, as though that time should be of another make from this which has already come and is sure.
—F. FULLER

Hymnal Notes

No. 168

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE name "Vom Himmel Hoch" was given to this tune (No. 168) because it has long been used with a hymn of Luther's which begins, "Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her" ("From the high heaven hither I come"), written for the Christmas festival of his own children. The first seven verses were sung by a man dressed as an angel, and in the eight other stanzas the children sang their reply.

The beautiful melody first appeared in Luther's Geistliche Lieder of 1539, and may have been composed by him. Nearly 200 years later, Bach used it in his Christmas Oratorio.

Luther played both the flute and lute and had a fine singing voice. Johann Walther, a composer who helped him arrange his simplified mass with four German hymns, said that Luther used to invent tunes on his flute, which Walther wrote down. Luther made music for both Gospels and Epistles. He said that he wished "to make German Psalms for the people, so that the Word of God might dwell among them by means of song also." His hymns voiced the needs of the common people, encouraging their childlike approach to a loving Father. He knew that the hope of the race lies in the salvation of the common man.

The first German Protestant hymn book was dated 1524 and was called the "Achtliederbuch" ("Eight-song book"). Four of the eight were by Luther. The book was taught in schools and was carried over the country by traveling scholars. Six other collections of his hymns, original and selected, followed.

The simplicity, even homeliness, of his hymns favored their use by the people. The words from the Latin which are used here for this melody (No. 168) have a somewhat similar directness of expression, though less naïve. They are from the tenth or eleventh century, and are remarkable for their simple acceptance of the healing mission of Jesus and his followers. The original words begin, "Exultet coelum laudibus" ("Let heaven resound with praises"). This translation is very clear and simple, and was made by Richard Mant, an English Bishop (1776-1848), who is known chiefly for his translations of Latin hymns.

Of Luther's manner of writing, a contemporary said: "The rhymes are easy and good, the words choice and proper, the meaning clear and intelligible, the melodies lovely and hearty, and all so rare and majestic, so full of pith and power, so cheering and comforting, that you will not find his equal, much less his master."

Luther's Bible (published complete 1534) was the first important book in what is called High German and it earned for Luther the name of father of the German language and literature.

Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Mrs. A. H. E. (Los Angeles) seems somewhat wrought up over her inability to buy:

Keys for canal locks.

J. C. (St. Paul):
A locket for a chain of lakes.

J. S. A. (Malvern, Ark.):
Crust for a doughboy.

Miss M. E. S. (Dayton, Ohio):
A vest to wear with a coat of paint.

J. M. W. (Miami):
Correct livery for book pages.

Mrs. B. T. R. (Chincoteague Island, Va.):
Seeds from dates of the month.
Music for an ink-horn.

Mrs. M. C. R. (Toronto):
Buttons for a coat of tan.

C. W. O. S. (Hackensack, N. J.):
A ring in which to box a compass.

R. H. T. Jr. (Brookline, Mass.):
A speaker for a good radio reception.
A letter for stamps of the feet.

Mrs. A. H. (Denver):
A rod for the curtain of obscurity.
Training for the voice of the "raddio."

Miss I. S. (Atlantic City):
Darning thread for a potato patch.

Miss G. D. (New York):
Wood for a club sandwich.
Jewels for a crown of lamb.
A wedding for a bridle path.

Mrs. E. D. T. (Des Moines, Ia.):
Boxing gloves for a fighting chance.
A beret for a cabbage head.
Binoculars for the "eyes of the world."

The items listed above were selected in each instance from longer lists, but the following contributors sent in items which have already been published:

M. A. W., Concord, N. H.; Mrs. A. J. J., Boston; Mrs. L. R., San Luis Obispo, Calif.; K. K., Glendale, Calif.; Mrs. C. B. S., Hollywood, Calif.; J. C., New York City; C. L., Cincinnati; Miss E. L. (city not given); Miss E. C. B., Winnetka, Ill.; Mrs. N. C. S., Monett, Mo.; M. A. S., New York; J. W. K., Irvington, N. Y.

Jes' Fishin'

The club members were discussing laziness. One finally told about his hiking trip through the South. Coming to a stream, he saw a mountaineer sitting on the bank against a tree, his hat over his face and a fishing rod stuck under one knee, the line in the water.

"Hello," said the visitor. "Been here all day?"

"Yep," was the response from the motionless fisher.

"Caught anything?"

"Dunno."—*Unidentified.*

London Opinion

Child in Pram (to friend): "Of course, the only thing that will put an end to it for good and all is total disarmament."

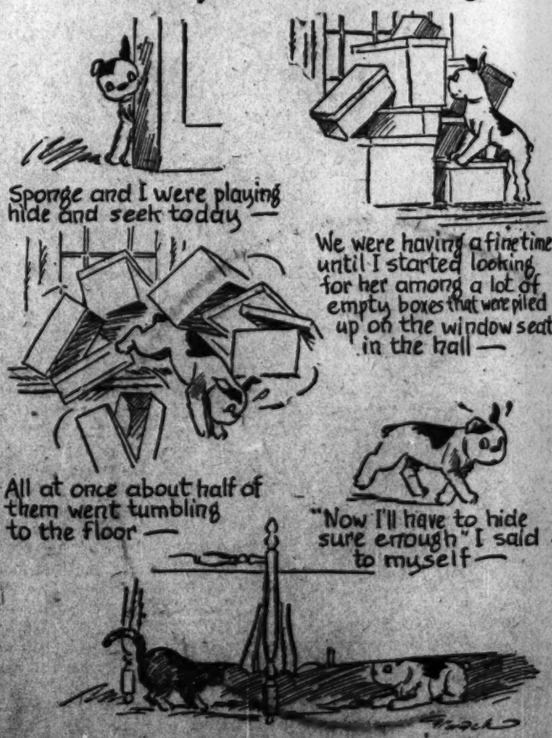
That's Telling 'Em

They tell about a hard-driving taxi driver who recently beat a red signal, threatened the traffic cop's knees, missed the safety zone by a hair and lightly grazed a bus, all in one dash.

The cop hailed him, then strolled over to the taxi, pulling a big handkerchief from his pocket en route.

"Listen, cowboy!" he growled. "On yer way back I'll drop this and see if you can pick it up wit' yer teeth."
—*Unidentified.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Sponge and I were playing hide and seek today—
We were having a fine time until I started looking for her among a lot of empty boxes that were piled up on the window seat in the hall—
All at once about half of them went tumbling to the floor—
"Now I'll have to hide sure enough" I said to myself—
And I crawled under the bed and stayed there until Sponge came along and told me that no damage had been done, and that everything was all right—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love's Recompense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Dundee, Ill.

IN A school devoted to the care and education of some 45 young boys who have been deprived by circumstances of right home environment, guidance and instruction are now administered by a former army officer and his wife. Unexcelled discipline is maintained by the wise mingling of sternness and gentleness, so that what had been an institution has been transformed into a real home.

Working under a limited financial appropriation, and cut off largely from normal social contacts, the Colonel and his wife have labored quietly on without adequate emolument or recognition, often wondering if love's labor could ever be lost.

One day a surprise party with sandwiches and cake, the result of collaboration between the boys and the cook, was concluded with the presentation of a cut glass fruit bowl to the Colonel and his wife. The lad tendering the gift, with childlike words appropriate to the occasion, announced that it had been paid for by the boys themselves.

Later that night as taps sounded, a 10-year-old pulled the Colonel down to his cot. Confidently placing his small fingers within the man's large palm, he proudly stated, "Colonel, 18 cents of my money went into that bowl." Then after a brief pause, "I earned it, too; earned it shining 18 pairs of shoes." With eyes tear-filled, the Colonel gazed down upon the little fellow, and as he tenderly embraced the small figure, he heard whispered into his ear, "But, it was fun doing it for you!"

Had the Colonel ever thought his recompense inadequate? He straightened to his full six feet. And as an angel visitant came the words: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

What They Say

Wider Citizenship

"The sense of being a member of one special nation is deep rooted, and a thing to be fostered, but not on the narrow lines of exclusion. We must widen our citizenship so that it embraces not only a nation but also the world. We must go forward from national unity to that great unity of the whole human race envisaged by Christ, who saw us all as sons of God."—*Gen. J. C. Smuts.*

Past Performance

"Experience does not seem to indicate that the introduction of light wines and beer would lead either to better law enforcement or to greater sobriety."—*Bishop Charles L. Slattery.*

Widespread

"When a meritorious idea once gets loose in the world there is no recalling it."—*Ray Erwin Baber.*

Rime-O-Grams

No. 73

Men of the Bible

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
When buying a field
He took off his shoe.
He loved the good earth
And the products it grew.

2.
In Genesis find him—
Artificer in metal;
He fashioned the plowshare
And doubtless the kettle.

3.
Of Israel's judges
Through trial and test,
This son of Elkanah
Lived up to the best.

4.
An undersized worker
Unable to see
The face of the Master
Climbed up a tree.

5.
While casting a net
In the midst of the sea,
They heard a voice speaking
Which said, "Follow me."

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 73."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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EDITORIALS

Can There Be Perpetual Peace?

BENJAMIN KIDD, in one of the most famous of his politico-philosophical works, argues that there has never been a rational sanction for the social organization of mankind. But it does not follow that, in the evolution of civilization, reason will not replace what he calls the antirational instincts. It is indeed clear that, despite terrible lapses into primitive barbarism, such as we have known in our generation, the rôle of reason is increasingly dominant in human affairs.

We must beware of falling into two opposite blunders. The first is that there can be no eradication of those deep-seated passions and follies which result in war. The second is that there must necessarily be a sudden transformation. If we adopt the first view, it is obviously useless to make any efforts whatever. We must give up in discouragement. If we adopt the second view, we may, whenever we experience a setback, feel disillusioned and again be tempted to give up in discouragement.

Edouard Herriot the other day, in a moment of frankness, realizing the magnitude of the task that faces any European government which works for the establishment of perpetual peace, cried:

> What folly to promise a definitive peace for tomorrow, when for thousands of years there has been inscribed in the manners of mankind the infamous barbarity of war, and when we see that the first arms were made when the first utensils were made! The best artisans of peace are those who place themselves above the vanity of formulæ, and seek, step by step, to realize a work whose consummation they will perhaps not themselves see, but whose accomplishment, nevertheless, demands a continuity of resolution.

It would be sheer folly to explain to soldiers in the full flush of action that they will probably never see the triumph of their cause. It is no less depressing to declare to those who believe in the speedy victory of reason over the warlike habits of men that they are indulging in Utopian dreams which, if realized, will only be realized generations hence.

But there may come a time when enthusiasm has spent itself and the obstacles seem greater than ever. At that time it might appear foolish to promise results which are not in sight. What is then needed is an appeal to determination. Rightly or wrongly, it is felt in many quarters that expectations have been pitched too high, and that, since the walls of Jericho have not fallen at the blast of a trumpet, there is nothing more to do. Difficulties have become apparent that were hardly anticipated. The true nature of the task presents itself with greater clearness.

In these circumstances it may well be desirable, as M. Herriot believes, to remind ourselves that we are out to overthrow a terrible human institution that has stood for thousands of years; and that the qualities that are required are not such as might be successful in a sudden assault, but such as are needed in a patient and perhaps prolonged siege of an ancient fortress. "It is better," says Robert Louis Stevenson, "to travel hopefully than to arrive"; and although the phrase can hardly be applied accurately in the present connection, since the purpose is to arrive, yet in any event we must continue to travel hopefully.

Though M. Herriot's reminder may be thus justified, it should not be allowed to go unchallenged. Man has indeed done many things for thousands of years which he has suddenly ceased to do because he became enlightened. He continues to do many things out of mere habit. They are survivals which have no real place in human economy. One of these things is the making of war.

Benjamin Kidd also points out that while the idea of war and of empire was the basis of Roman civilization, it is the very negation of our modern civilization, which is supported by industry and international exchanges in the various domains of trade, art and intellect. If it persists, it is an anachronism. And anachronisms do indeed suddenly disappear when their absurdity, their costliness and their hurtfulness are realized.

A Star for Everyone

FROM the autumn meeting of the American Academy of Science comes the astounding proposition that the group of a billion or more stars to which our sun belongs has its counterpart in scores of thousands of spiral nebulæ, comprising in the aggregate enough stars to supply one for each person who has ever lived upon the earth! Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard reported to the meeting something of the results of his efforts to find how far the universe extends. In photographing large portions of the southern heavens in South Africa, where the atmospheric conditions are favorable, 76,000 new galaxies of stars have been discovered, and he estimates, with the use of the new Bruce telescope, 300,000 external galaxies will be revealed.

Dr. Shapley comforts us by stating that most of these galaxies are only between 30,000,000 and 100,000,000 of light years away. That is to say, astronomically speaking, they are really almost near neighbors; and we are told by way of removing all sense of self-importance that may attach to us earthbound creatures that "our own galaxy has no privileged position or special importance in the universe." All of which goes to prove that the concept of an "expanding universe" advanced by Prof. Arthur Eddington is true, at least so far as our own unfolding thought is concerned. Modern methods and instruments are constantly disclosing unsuspected mysteries and immensities in the universe.

A form of what may be termed human conceit is sometimes found in the assumption that of all these innumerable heavenly bodies the earth alone can support life. Again, this conclusion can pertain only to our limited concept of life. May not Life which is infinite find expression in multifarious ways to which such manifestations are adapted? Taking the opposite view is to remove the creator from his creation. The Psalmist was convinced of the omnipresence of the creative Mind when he declared, "He telleth the number of the stars; he calleth them all by their names."

Surely nothing is beyond the reach of infinite intelligence. Why should we not conclude, since infinity has no limit, that as the power of the telescope is increased, an ever-increasing number of star galaxies will be found?

So intriguing is the study of these far distances that one well understands the fascination which causes astronomers to spend a lifetime in searching the heavens for bodies with which, at most, their acquaintance must be slight. It was Young who, in admiration of the splendors of the heavens and joy of the star gazer, exclaimed:

> O how loud
> It calls devotion! genuine growth of night!
> Devotion! daughter of astronomy!
> An undevout Astronomer is mad.

But it was the undevout, not the devout astronomer, who was thus characterized!

Colloquy With a Politician

THE Politician—You cannot get around the telling fact that if Europe can pay $2,500,000,000 every year for armaments she can pay her debts to the United States, amounting to only a tenth of that sum.

The Economist—No, you can't—if it is the same kind of money that is paid out for both.

The Politician—What do you mean?

The Economist—I mean that payment for both is not the identical procedure that you suggest. Paying for armaments is a matter solely of Europe's ability to pay. Paying war debts is partly a matter of America's capacity to receive. And this has now become an extremely vital element in the case.

The Politician—Explain. It sounds to me you are splitting hairs.

The Economist—Well, Europe pays out its own currency to its contractors and workmen for building a warship, doesn't it?

The Politician—Yes.

The Economist—And Europe pays its war debts in dollars, doesn't it?

The Politician—Of course, but if Europe has the currency it can get the dollars.

The Economist—How?

The Politician—I don't know anything about the procedure, but I take it that the dollars are available in foreign banks from the proceeds of trade with the United States.

The Economist—You said trade. You mean exports to the United States. They can get dollars in trading with the United States only by selling to the United States and getting dollars in payment, you'll agree.

The Politician—If you put it that way, yes. But you mustn't forget the dollars Americans take abroad as tourists and the dollars that our immigrants send home, and—

The Economist—And the dollars Europe receives in doing jobs for the United States in other ways. No, I won't. But I'm not interested in the particular figures at present. I just want you to acknowledge that the United States must somehow provide the dollars before Europe can pay them back as war debts.

The Politician—Now I see what you are driving at. I'll agree to that. But I won't agree that dollars are unavailable until I see the figures, though I expect I shall find, as you imply, that the supply of dollars to foreigners has gone down a whole lot.

The Economist—I don't want you to agree on any figures if you promise to look for them. The Department of Commerce has got them all.

The Politician—Of course I'll look them up. Are you satisfied now?

The Economist—Yes, if you'll just say before we go that there *is* a difference between paying for armaments and paying war debts.

The Politician—I suppose so.

Ministerial Crises in Europe

INTEREST in the American presidential campaign and its results has been so intense that little attention has been paid to a recent series of ministerial crises in Europe. The change of the American Chief Executive is a long-drawn-out and spectacular performance. The time-table is fixed by the calendar. Changes in Europe are decided upon suddenly, are quickly completed and the new leaders take office at once.

In Czechoslovakia, for example, the Cabinet, after differences of opinion concerning measures for balancing the budget, resigned, not because of a defeat by the Chamber but because Prime Minister Udrzal, leader of the Agrarian Party, wished to retire for personal reasons. After several days of negotiations between the parties forming a precarious coalition majority, a new ministerial team was formed under the leadership of Jan Malypetr, the President of the Chamber of Deputies. Dr. Benes naturally remained as Foreign Minister.

A coalition of anti-Venizelist parties has in Greece formed a Cabinet headed by the Royalist leader, Panayoti Tsaldaris, and has in the Chamber an overwhelming majority despite the fact that the Royalists elected only ninety deputies. Mr. Titulescu's resignation as Roumanian Ambassador to Great Britain, his open criticism of the foreign policy of his Government, and his acceptance of the foreign portfolio led to the resignation of the Vaida-Voevod Cabinet and a reconciliation between King Carol and the new Prime Minister, Juliu Maniu.

A reshaping of the Polish Cabinet was notable for the resignation of August Zaleski, Foreign Minister. In Hungary, after staying in office for a year, the Karolyi Cabinet resigned and a combination headed by the former Minister of War, M. Goemboes, will be more under the influence of Count Bethlen, who ended ten years' service as Prime Minister a little more than a year ago.

Ministerial difficulties in Belgium will be settled by general elections on November 27. The Renkin Cabinet resigned a few weeks ago because of a cleavage between its Roman Catholic and liberal members. The Belgian budget is unbalanced and a Cabinet of "personalities" under the leadership of Count de Broqueville holds office until the results of the election are known. As in Czechoslovakia, the ministerial crisis was not allowed to affect foreign affairs. M. Paul Hymans continues as Foreign Minister.

Belgium decides upon and gets its elections over within six weeks. In the United States the "Lame Duck" amendment now in process of ratification will shorten the time of making effective popular wishes expressed at the polls. The next question will be whether the quadrennial campaigns for nomination and election should not be greatly shortened.

The Bigness of "Little Women"

IT IS not often that a nation celebrates the centennial of an author whose major book still holds its own as a "best seller." Yet this is the case with Louisa May Alcott and her greatest work, "Little Women." Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy are as truly friends of girls of today as they were of their mothers. Their sayings are household words.

What magic was captured by "Little Women" that this author born a hundred years ago still lives in the hearts of girls through her well-beloved "March family"? In an epoch rife with sectionalism, contention, and urgent political and social causes, she had qualities that transcended the sharp crises of her place and time, and she saw and played upon themes which were universal.

"Little Women" records not the idiosyncrasies and peculiarities of an age. It is not colored by the mannerisms and special viewpoints of its day. It finds its inspiration in home life, genuine because taken from the writer's own experience, often word for word from her girlhood diary. Through the pages of the book there breathes the perfume of true family affection. The incidents of the story are those of the everyday upward strivings of a little group of children and their parents to realize better selves while making sound adjustments to the circumstances of human experience.

Little steps in greater tolerance, in generosity, in humility are recorded here; mutual upliftings after sudden downfalls; fun and fellowship through wholesome living. It is the ideal of family and home that is captured in this book—an ideal which, even though changing in expression as decades unfurl, is after all fundamentally the same.

Is not this the magic? Deep in the hearts of mankind run these currents of home love. Louisa May Alcott, whose love of home and family strongly and richly filled her being, has stayed by us through the years because her story holds within it a touchstone for human hearts.

Pie for a Plateosaurus

HARVARD paleontologists have a problem. This should not imply that paleontologists generally are free from problems. There are as many problems in paleontology as there are in the United States Treasury. But this particular problem is one of mathematics, and is as confounding as the Einstein theory. It concerns the amount of food that should be served to a full-grown Plateosaurus after it has done a hard day's work in the morasses of the Triassic period.

The Plateosaurus in question is at present idling away its time in the Harvard Museum of Comparative Geology after some 160,000,000 years of what might be called innocuous desuetude. Having weighed something like 40,000 pounds in the fullness of its adult Plateosaurushood, it is believed to have had a fairly good appetite. A couple of tarts or a cinnamon bun would have held no interest for this prehistoric creature. When it thought of a meal it undoubtedly contemplated what today would establish a first-class commissary department for an average South American revolution.

The Triassic period has handed down no printed menus and the question of "how much could one of the critters eat" becomes largely one of plain algebra. It has been established that an adult Indian elephant weighing 8000 pounds can readily absorb about 800 pounds of vegetation in a day. This being the case, may it not be assumed that the five-times-heavier Plateosaurus could have disposed of something like two tons of lemon meringue pie or whatever delicacies the Triassic period had to offer it after a day's romp among its playmates?

Fortunately, these specimens of animals of ages gone by do not have to be fed. One can scarcely vision a troop of Harvard professors lugging in a day's rations for a hungry Plateosaurus.

Editorial Notes

Some Paris tradesmen, wishing to put up signs on which a tax was known to be required, have been seeking to make payment but can find no official in Paris who will accept it. According to report, they have taken their grievance to court. This unusual eagerness to pay up suggests that some city which finds collections difficult might try refusing to accept taxes, at the same time preparing for the rush of citizens thus stampeded into parting with their money.

A garage owner in California has a steam whistle blow every time the cash register is punched, just to let people know when business is picking up. Some may like to calculate how many such toots it will take to equal the blast of another popular steam whistle—the one which calls workers to the factory.

The Hoover-Roosevelt debt conference may not have lacked the warmth and cheer of a log on the hearth, but judged by the apparent meagerness of results it needed that historic log on the Rapidan.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Time to End Straw Votes—Massachusetts Sentiment for the League of Nations

IF THE proprietors of the Literary Digest give due heed to enlightened political sentiment, they will find themselves now confronted by a sharp clash between the possibility of a distinct public service, and the very natural desire of a corporation to secure great advertising and prestige. The Digest's recently completed political poll of the United States has ended with a really notable success in prophecy. The forecast on the electoral vote was 99.6 per cent correct. Roosevelt actually got 472 electoral votes, and the Digest gave him 474.

The figures on the popular vote worked out with almost equal accuracy. The Digest estimate was that Roosevelt would receive 59.86 per cent, while he actually obtained 58.75. It is all a really remarkable evidence of accuracy in taking a cross section of the political opinion of the country and from it estimating the results of a national election. Even one who, like the writer, has never at any time received a Literary Digest ballot, and who feels that he must be in the office of that paper one of Governor Roosevelt's "forgotten men," cheerfully testifies to the success of this notable journalistic experiment, and is equally willing to overlook the fact that the periodical's figures gave Massachusetts to Hoover this year and four years ago.

But the time seems ripe for the owners of the Digest to consider whether what they are doing as a contribution to political information may not have a political effect probably unsought by a periodical which professes complete independence. With each succeeding success of this sort, the last week's figures of the Digest will be taken more and more as indicative of the outcome of the election. They will impel thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of that class of people who like to climb on the band wagon and vote the winning ticket to cast their ballot for the ticket which the Digest has put in the lead.

The Monitor, like many other papers, no doubt, has received scores of letters asking whether it is not possible to prohibit nation-wide straw votes of this sort by law. I do not believe it is possible, and I do not think it should be made possible. But it is possible, however, that the patriotic owners of this independent periodical, having achieved at least two striking successes, may be willing to rest on their past record four years from now, and spare the country another nation-wide poll. Probably they would derive for their paper through this act of self-abnegation quite as much prestige as they could gain by another phenomenally accurate straw vote.

THE assiduity with which professional politicians conceal their real convictions on the subject of the United States' entrance upon the League of Nations makes it difficult to determine whether the complete change in the Administration at Washington will advance that end or retard it. The League, of course, was for some time a cardinal precept of the Democratic Party. During that period it was not wholly without countenance within the leadership of the Republican Party, a fact exemplified by the announcement of a large group of representative Republicans, headed by former President Taft, to the effect that the election of Harding would probably expedite the entrance of the United States upon the League.

Instead of expediting, it opened the period of the most stupid and discourteous hostility to the League that the world has seen. But from the days when a Republican Department of State would not even answer a letter coming from a League official to the present time when the United States is coöperating in almost every worthy enterprise undertaken by the Geneva organization, there has been great progress. There will be much hope in many localities that this progress will continue now that the Democrats, the organizers and promoters of the League, are to be put in charge of the Government.

Massachusetts is one of the sections apparently holding this view. Not everybody has noticed the results of the limited referendum taken in eleven cities and towns in that Commonwealth on this question at the recent election. What happened was that every one of these communities voted in favor of American participation, none of them by less than a three-to-two vote, and seven of them by better than two to one. From 60 to 64 per cent in favor seemed to be a normal vote. Concord, as beseems a philosophic center, cast the highest vote, with Watertown, home of the arsenal, casting the lowest. The vote apparently bore no relation to the public sentiment of these communities on the two presidential candidates, as the towns strongly in favor of Mr. Hoover, equally with those that favored Roosevelt, were heavily recorded in support of the League.

The Boston League of Nations Union points out the interesting fact that many of these votes were a direct reversal of the sentiment manifested two years ago in a like referendum. Eleven Massachusetts towns, to be sure, do not amount to a great deal as indicative of general public sentiment, yet, nevertheless, they do constitute something of an index as to the veering of intelligent public interest on this subject.

We Go Back to Look at Ourselves

WE HAVE returned at last to Crag-Dene. It is July and unusually sunny. But we have grown accustomed to sunnier climes and wear our coats with comfort, though Miss Fleming, who was our English Mistress, and our Mother's before us, mops her glossy brow.

"Do you now," we ask her, "take lower school children?" She smiles, understandingly. "There has been no change," she says. We cannot believe it. Surely we never were so small as the girls we see before us. And yet, we remember, when we played Bramley Eleven, the wall of the playing field came just to our shoulders, as it does to those of the child who is leaning against it.

Miss Fleming is right in saying there has been no change, if we except a few details of style—as, for example, the coiffure; for how different the bobs which confront us from the plaits of yesteryear. Ah, how the pigtails tossed as we flew across the field. There was a gleaning of ribbon bows after every match—of bows from the scholars' plaits and of hairpins from the teacher's coil. The Eton-cropped mistress of today will scatter no hairpins on the ground.

A whistle is blown, the relay race is on. A bobbed Plantagenet carries the stick, with a yellow ribbon around it. She is running neck and neck with a pink-beribboned Briton. Ah, the leaping scion of the House of the Normans comes close upon their heels. The violet ribbon leads.

How hard *we* ran for the Tudors. How heavy and slow our feet to follow our thinking. How interminable the period between the whistle and the passing of the stick.

Today the honors go to the Saxons. And now the potato race, and the egg and spoon; and the bicycle.

"Go it, Longlegs—trim them," squeals a shrill enthusiast who is pounding her sharp, bare knees into the back of the girl in front. There is a low grunt from the victim.

"Splendidibus Hannibal!" roars a lanky child behind us. Oh, we never, never could have been so noisy or so silly!

There goes the obstacle race. We are watching a little girl of the Tudors. We know her very well, even if she has a bob and no pigtails. She is down for every race. So far she has been the very last in every heat in which she has participated. Her legs are the short, plump kind, which simply refuse to run. When she gets to the needle-threading her moist little fingers cannot grip the needle. Nor does she fare any better in tying the strings of the shoes which are to be exchanged for pumps. Her balloon goes bang at the very start of the balloon race. But she is exquisitely happy to be wearing her House colors and to be part and parcel of the sports.

There is a tug of war. There are several tugs of war. The Remove has a class song. It is not our song, but it is also a parody.

We have conveyed our congratulations to the winners on having won; to the losers on having tried; and to all appearances we are walking over the turf to the refreshment pavilion. But what we are really doing is running and passing a stick; dancing with another girl to the tune of "The Merry Widow" waltz; and standing—a blue serge speck in a crowd of other blue serges on the last day of the term, screeching "Dulce Domum."

P. P. S.

Notes From Moscow

Russia And Rubber

EARLY in 1931 Stalin boasted that the Soviet Union possessed every source of natural wealth except rubber and predicted that rubber would also be available within a year or two. The recent opening of a synthetic rubber factory in Voronezh, following the erection of a similar plant in Jaroslav, represents an attempt to realize Stalin's prediction. The Russian natural scientist, Mr. S. V. Lebedev, is the inventor of the new manufacturing process, which is known to be based on the use of alcohol, although its details are still kept secret. A similar invention was made in Germany during the war, but was abandoned as uneconomic. Under the Soviet system of state-controlled economic existence, internal costs of production can be largely disregarded, provided that a new invention frees the country from the necessity of spending foreign currency on imports.

* * *

What Soviets Chiefly Read

The Soviet Union in 1931 spent over $1,000,000 on foreign books. Most of this sum was applied to the purchase of natural scientific and technical works. Books on such cultural subjects as fiction, art, music, poetry and biography were reduced to a negligible minimum, as may be judged from the following figures regarding the distribution of the imported books: technique and precise sciences, 65 per cent; economics and politics, 18 per cent; agriculture, 13 per cent; medicine, 4 per cent; miscellaneous, 2 per cent. This absence of opportunity to purchase and read new books on cultural themes is one factor which emphasizes Russia's isolation from the intellectual and æsthetic life of the West.

* * *

Cavemen Tools And Old Gold

The construction of Dnieprostroi, the huge hydro-electric power station which was recently opened in Ukrainia, turned up some interesting archæological by-products. Over 150,000 ancient tools, some of which are believed to date back 25,000 years, were unearthed during the digging. Along with the primitive tools of prehistoric cavemen the builders of Dnieprostroi found some 2000 Byzantine monuments of beaten gold, together with swords, coats of mail, lances and other war-time relics of the wild Zaporozhian Cossacks who held sway in this part of the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

* * *

Preludes vs. Politics

An unofficial amnesty has been extended to the works of the Russian composer and pianist, Sergei Rachmaninoff. Up to the present season they had been barred, apparently because Rachmaninoff is living abroad and is not regarded as friendly to the Soviet régime. Now, however, the ban has been lifted and Rachmaninoff's works figure prominently in the early concerts of the season. Simultaneously a plea has been raised for a more generous rendition of the compositions of Scriabin, whose works have been characterized as "defeatist" and inconsistent with Communist ideology by doctrinaire Communist critics who insist on applying political standards to music.

* * *

Philatelists, Take Notice

The Soviet postal authorities have worked out a five-year plan for stamps. The stamps, issued in every year from 1933 until 1937, will commemorate a number of men and events. So the 1933 stamps will print devices devoted to Karl Marx, to the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Constitution, and to the Spartaciade, or athletic meet, which will be held in Moscow. Stamps of 1934 will deal with the tenth anniversary of the passing of Lenine, the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the World Postal Union and Russia's first subway, part of which is expected to be completed by that time. In 1937, the stamps will show the twentieth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, and will commemorate such figures as the poets Pushkin and Nekrasoff.